

Germans Compelled to Fall Back from Attempt to Capture Three French Ports

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN GALICIA AND HUNGARY.

Ten Thousand Cases Among Soldiers and Citizens Are Reported.

Withdrawals of Russians Said to be Due to Desire to Avoid Exposure—Przemysl Makes Brave and Determined Defense Against Czar's Troops—Petrograd Claims Successes in East Prussia.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

ROME, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the *Giornale d'Italia* from the Austrian frontier says that cholera has assumed frightful proportions in Galicia and Hungary.

"Wednesday, in a large town and district in Northern Hungary," the dispatch says, "there were 10,000 cases among the soldiers and persons who had been in contact with them. The epidemic is extraordinarily violent and a large percentage of the stricken persons die within a few hours.

"It is asserted that the withdrawal of the Russians from Hungary was due to a desire not to expose themselves to the contagion."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"Reports from the front in the east report the garrison at Przemysl as making a determined and brave defense," the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs. "Up to the moment of the investment of the fortress, thousands of peasants were mobilized and armed, point of the revolver and rifle to work on additional lines of defense. The Russian advance, however, was so rapid that these defenses were left incomplete."

"Moreover, the Russians secured in the southern country, vast quantities of stores intended for the garrison. Hence, though the fortress is well supplied with food, the amount of ammunition, it is very short of food."

The Serbo-Montenegrin troops, commanded by Gen. Rojanovic, on the remainder of the front."

Vistula.

AUSTRIANS ARE CAPTURED IN EAST PRUSSIA FIGHT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—The following official communication from the chief of the Russian General Staff was given out tonight:

"Small engagements have taken place on the front in East Prussia.

"The Austro-German troops on October 15 assumed the offensive all along the front between Vistula River and Galicia.

"South of Przemysl we captured three Austrian companies and the officers."

CLERGY FLEE TO BUDAPEST.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

VIENNA (via Paris) Oct. 17.—At the first approach of the Russians into Hungary many members of the law.

Wireless.

RUSSIAN INVESTING ARMY DEFEATED BY AUSTRIANS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MANCHESTER (Mass., Oct. 15)—Prussia only unimportant skirmishes have taken place."

The news, it was said at the Embassy, was considered the most important received during the last four days, as showing that the German advance had been checked.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (via Amsterdam and London).—It was announced officially that the commandant of the fortress at Przemysl received from Gen. Radko Dimitriev, in command of the Russian army of investment, a request to surrender. The plea was rejected.

Gen. Dimitriev's communication was as follows:

"Good luck, which left the Austrian army with its last successful encounter against our troops, has given us opportunity of capturing the fortress of Przemysl, the defense of which has been entrusted to you. I assume that it is not possible to send you help from the outside. In order to avoid useless bloodshed, the present moment is a most opportune moment to propose to you negotiations for the surrender of the fortress. If you surrender it will be possible to obtain honorable terms of capitulation for you and your troops from the highest commander-in-chief of the Russian army. If Your Excellency wishes to begin negotiations I beg that you will communicate the conditions to our authorized delegate. First Lieutenant Wan-

"I will endeavor this opportunity to express my high esteem to Your Excellency."

The Austrian answer to this communication, which was sent immediately, ran as follows:

"To the commander: I find it beneath my dignity to give your affronting proposition the answer which it deserves."

[Signed] Commander of the Garrison of Przemysl.

Ship to Carry Horses.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

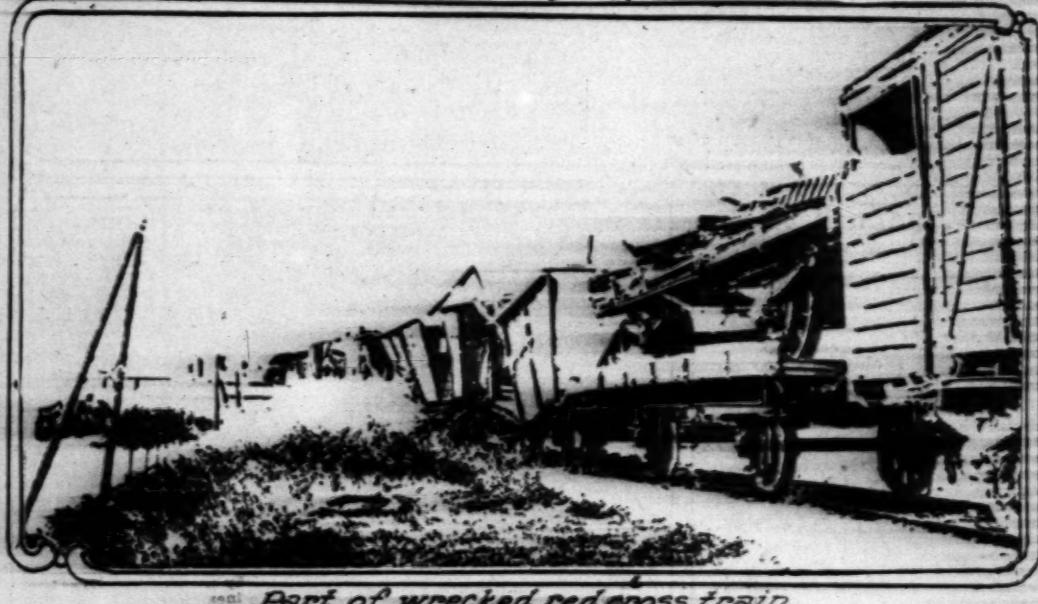
SEATTLE (Wash.) Oct. 16.—The Great Northern's oriental steamship Minnesota, which has been tied up at the port of Varna, has broken its moorings and is now pursuing the Russians toward Wykow. In other places in the Carpathians also there have been several successful engagements with retreating Russian columns.

To the south of Przemysl our troops have captured three Austrian companies with six officers. In East

"Bless Me, This is Pleasant, Riding on the Rail."



A scene near Picquigny.



Part of wrecked Red Cross train.

The upper panel shows a scene near Picquigny, about eleven miles from Amiens. As all the railway bridges around Amiens have been blown up, the trains come as near Amiens as possible and the passengers proceed by road. The scene shows people having left the train for conveyances at the roadside. The lower panel shows part of a wrecked Red Cross train. This scene was taken after a train carrying wounded soldiers was precipitated into the river Ourcq, near Lizy, during the battle of Meaux. This was caused by the blowing up of a bridge. Forty soldiers were drowned.

Analytic.

GERMAN ADVANCE IS STOPPED; ALLIES EXTEND LINE TO COAST.

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Oct. 16.—By the arrival of new troops from England and reserve corps from the south of France, the allies have extended their flank until it finally rests upon the coast. It also seems probable that the Belgian army has joined this part of the line as reported on Thursday from British sources. Ostend is only twenty-five miles from the border and the Belgian army has certainly joined by this time, unless it was stopped by the troops of Gen. von Boehm that tried to cut it off from France.

It is a significant situation that the allies at this date emphasize the fact that they have stopped the German advance. A military force generally reports on its front when an important break in the line that can be reported a question arises as to the events that are being concealed. The allies have a very appreciable numerical superiority in France and also have an ample supply of food and munitions of war. While

they have, however, already appeared in the fighting both in Belgium and in East Prussia. These new troops that Germany is now moving to the front are most probably the young men of 18, 19 and 20 years of age who were called into service last August in advance to their normal time. From this source Germany obtained 1,500,000 boys who have been undergoing a strenuous course of training in the effort to fit them for service at the front. In spite of the fact that these young men have grown up in a military atmosphere and have absorbed many of the traits of a soldier, they could hardly be depended upon after only two months service for action in independent groups.

These young men are scattered over the command areas at the front where they will have older men beside them to break them into the life of a campaign and to steady them in battle. In this way they renew the strength of the fighting units and may well become as dependable as old soldiers.

GERMANS MOVE ARMIES.

The suspension of traffic on the German railroads indicates that they are engaged in the transportation of new forces to their armies on their east and west borders. Their Erzer reserve, the force from which battle losses at the front are replaced, has unquestionably been absorbed by the increasing losses of the way to the front. This class of the reserve numbered about 600,000 men, while the losses in the campaign in France alone are reported as 700,000 in killed, wounded, sick, captured and missing.

The last levée of the Landsturm including all the men of the country between 39 and 45 years of age, were called into service in the third week of August. These troops are placed in the German system to be used and may well become as dependable as old soldiers.

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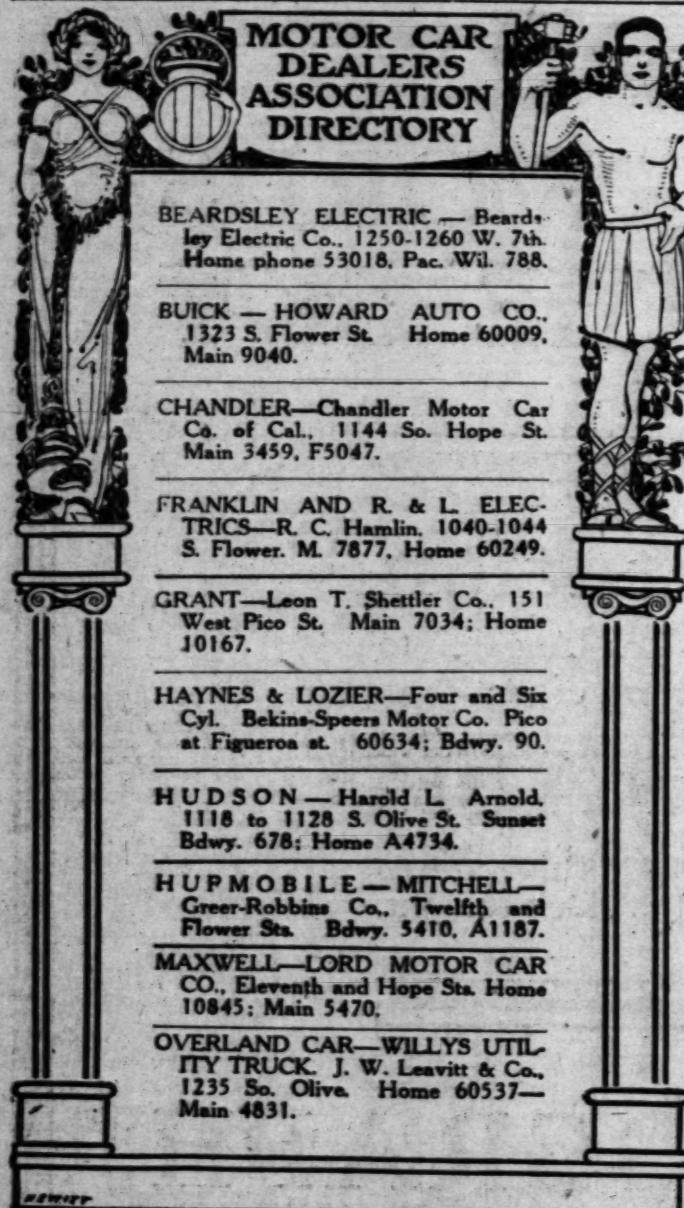
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BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC — Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Home phone 53018, Pac. Wil. 788.

BUICK — HOWARD AUTO CO., 1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009, Main 9040.

CHANDLER — Chandler Motor Car Co. of Cal., 1144 So. Hope St. Main 3459, F5047.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRICALS — R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.

GRANT — Leon T. Shettler Co., 151 West Pico St. Main 7034; Home 10167.

HAYNES & LOZIER — Four and Six Cyl. Bektins-Spears Motor Co. Pico at Figueroa st. 60634; Bdwy. 90.

HUDSON — Harold L. Arnold, 1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset Bdwy. 678; Home A4734.

HUMMOBILE — MITCHELL — Greer-Robins Co., Twelfth and Flower Sts. Bdwy. 5410, A1187.

MCKELOW — LORD MOTOR CAR CO., Eleventh and Hope Sts. Home 10845; Main 5470.

OVERLAND CAR — WILLYS UTILITY TRUCK — J. W. Leavitt & Co., 1235 So. Olive. Home 60537 — Main 4831.

TIMES DIRECTORY of Automobiles

Cartercar AND L. H. C. TRUCKS California Moline Plow Co. 1330 S. Flower. Main 5855, 2078.

Cadillac and Paige Agency Twelfth and Main Streets. Main 5705.

Tires and Accessories

Locomobile Co. of America Pico & Grand Main 5855, 2078.

Metz "22" 1915 Model now on exhibition. High-grade fore-and-aft truck. Grand Main 5855, 2078.

Metz COMPANY 118 West Pico. Home 2342.

Four-38, \$1400. Light Six-40, \$1700. Light-weight Six-50, \$2000.

Moon Lynn C. Buxton — Pico at Olive. Main 577. F6851.

"Study the Moon"

Simplex-Mercer Pacific Coast Agency Simplex and Mercer Motor Cars, 1057 South Olive St. A4547; Main 7563.

Times Directory of Motor & Trucks

Moreland DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS Manufactured in Los Angeles By Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard.

Times Directory of Automobile Tires

SAVAGE TIRES MADE IN CALIFORNIA Los Angeles Branch 1825 SOUTH OLIVE STREET 5042 Main 5855, 2078

THE LATEST WAR MAP

Done in colors that show the alignment of the opposing forces.

Price 10c
Mail Orders 12c

On Sale at Times Office, First and Broadway and Branch Office, 619 South Spring Street



214 W. Third.

SEALS SCORE AT LEISURE.

Each Team Gathers a Dozen Bingles.

Tigers Fail to Make Their Blows Count.

Bayless Makes Star Play of the Game.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

San Francisco and Venice put in the afternoon knocking the spots off the ball.

They were equally matched when it came to thumping the palpitating ball an even dozen times. But in the matter of deriving runs, the Tigers appeared at a disadvantage. The Seals spun nine runs out of their dozen licks, while the Tigers with the same amount of horse power in their bats could not bat two. Therein lies the difference between the two clubs on the day's performance.

Ed Klefer and Skeet Fanning were the opposing pitchers, and with the game in the sare and saffron, and the last pitch of the season in sight, nobody seemed to know what happened to them. That is, none of the fielders evinced a fiendish desire to rob any rising young ball player of a base hit, figuring that these things look fine in the winter library, and do not harm anybody at this page stage of the proceedings.

NO EXCITEMENT.

The fans seemed to show traces of excitement at any time. This is not surprising, as with the game between the Morning Glories and the Twilight Squirts only two days away the fans cannot be expected to enthuse over mere bush league games.

A couple of ladies squealed through sheer fond of habie when Carlisle in the final inning came to the cage to the left-field fence and were clear around for a home run, largely because Corhan evinced no particular desire to interfere with his ambitions, but there was no mad enthusiasm and nobody was up and ready to catch the ball.

COTAMOTIVE.

Having scored this run, the Tigers remained in a somnolent condition until the ninth, when they suddenly remembered that they were ball game in progress, and scored another tally.

Meantime the Seals were intensely busy running the bases, and scoring in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, the Tigers adding them on their merry way with a couple of errors which would have aroused severe criticism and bitter sarcasm had they happened just July.

Bert Coy seemed to have a better time than anybody else in the place. He made a double, three singles, and seemed actually to be enjoying himself. Cartwright, with three singles, also seemed somewhat out of tune with the general atmosphere of the place.

TOUGH, EDIE.

Ed outpitched Skeet for four innings, but our baseball machine got to bumping in the fifth, and the Seals bulged to the fore with two runs. Coy, with a smile, said the ball was something of a fluke, as Borton, expecting Klefer to throw to second for a forceout on Coy, did not cover in time to get the runner at first.

The Seals had a home run in the sixth, when there were four hits, only two of which were open and above board, and a wild pitch.

Downs drew a pass with two out in the seventh and dashed home on a double. Coy, Borton, with a wild pitch, planted himself firmly under Corhan's fly and muffed the ball in an easy and graceful manner. Roy stole second, but was later apprehended while trying to do the same thing to the plate.

Cartwright and Schmidt singled in the eighth, advanced on a sacrifice by Skeet. Carty scored on a bad throw to third by Borton. Mundorff put a fly in right center that enabled Capo to make the most of the game. Dick clapped his left hand around the ball, which was going at full tilt. Schmidt scored after the catch. Dick might have stopped him with a German howitzer, but he was too far back to get to him with the ball.

POOR KLEFER.

Had Klefer a pinch-hitter for Klefer in the eighth, the only result of this was to force the score-keeper to do additional labor.

Joe McGinnity, the galvanized gent, pitched the ninth inning, and Coy was the only man in the place mean enough to molest him.

The score:

AN. R. B. H. S. D. P. O. A. E.

Seals, 9. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Tigers, 10. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Cartwright, 10. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Fanning, 10. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Total, 28. 0. 2. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Score by Innings:

Portland, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Base hits, 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Base hits, 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Score by Innings:

Oakland, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Base hits, 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

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Score by Innings:

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ER TO
TODAY.e's Whistle.
Open—Cham-
pion—Othershould be spectacular. brilliant plays, wide, safe, fadaway formations. The logical at the varieties will the game will be the dope is that the better of runners. The Quakers of The Quakers, larger, and line-
kicker runners. Capt. Sid Foster, the man of them all, to stop sticky. BRAIN.game are the up." Pipa's brain. The man who is genius is to out-
stand, winner of two teams he "built" in the morning.

REPS.

School is going to see the past. Pandemic High school team game to drink in the

line up as follows:

H. Chapman (12)

S. Jones (12)

E. Chapman (11)

J. Williams (11)

SATISFACTION THAT STUNTS.

Bishop Mouzon Tells What Arrests Growth.

Baptists' Convention to be Held at Covina.

Woman's Federation to Hear About Amendments.

At the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session at Trinity Auditorium, yesterday, Bishop Mouzon made some interesting and helpful statements under the head of "Arrested Spiritual Development." Among other things he said:

"The Paragonians are fixed in their ways and never change. China has remained largely the same as when Abraham pitched his tents and the pyramids were built, and it is only recently that the touch of accidental life has made changes among these fixed people. So individuals have arrested development. The Christian life begins, it grows, it reaches a certain stage, then stops. A person becomes no longer a child in years, but remains so in experience. It is always well to be childlike, but never childish. Such people are never able to come to the knowledge of the adult, they are always children. They learn things over and over again. It is likewise with preachers when they start out with fine attainments and proven usefulness, and have prophetic and fine things said about them. They reach a stage and never fulfill their promises and high expectations of their friends.

"A lack of sincerity always arrests development. This means that many are not honest with themselves and so will become hypocritical. This was the sin of the Scribes and Pharisees.

"When Jesus came to the Jordan, the play actors who were playing with religion. A state of satisfaction with what one is and what one does always arrests development. People who

think much about themselves and their

work are not much better.

Bishop Mouzon, who is a noted southern orator, made these statements in a way to attract attention.

His sparkling personality has won the confidence of Trinity Auditorium, which will be crowded to hear him twice tomorrow. At the evening service he will announce the appointments for the various churches throughout Southern California and part of Arizona.

The music will be specially attrac-

tive at Trinity tomorrow. There is a

voiced choir of 150 voices, under the

direction of Dr. E. C. Barr, and the

choir of the confederate and Trinity

Auditorium will be crowded to hear

him twice tomorrow. At the evening

service Mr. Irving J. Mitchell and

Mrs. Edna Ely Modle will whistle.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

BUT NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that the teaching of the history and literature of the Bible will be taught in the Pasadena High School on Wednesday afternoons, a half-hour after the adjournment of the school.

The Bible has so long been kept out of the schools that many people have thought that it is necessary to exclude it from the school buildings.

Pasadena has compassed the question by finding a woman outside of the schools,

who is willing to take charge of the work after school hours, possibly compensated, and to teach it outside of the schools.

County Superintendent Keppele asked yesterday

how he viewed the legal status of the question. He said:

"The civic center act has opened the door to the teaching of the Bible, teaching or almost anything else in the school buildings, under the supervision of the school trustees, outside of school hours. If, however, in any way, should a woman be taught to become a part of the school work by allowing credits or in any other manner recognizing it, that minute it becomes a violation of the State law."

Recently application was made to the City Board of Education to permit religious services to be held in one of the school buildings on Sunday, and a member of the board promptly declined to be against the law.

In answer to a question concerning this, Mr. Keppele said:

"No, it is not against the law. It

is done in a hundred schoolhouses in the county."

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

TO BE HELD IN COVINA.

The annual convention of the Los Angeles Baptist Association will be held in Covina, beginning Tuesday, October 27, and continuing three days.

The first day will be devoted to Sunday-school interests, the association work being taken up at the evening session. An address of welcome will be delivered by Rev. W. W. Catherine, president of the Covina church, and a response by J. F. Elwell, president of the association. The address of the evening will be delivered by Rev.

A. M. Petty, D.D.

On Wednesday morning Dr. J. W. Wilson, pastor of the First Methodist Church, will deliver an address on the subject, "A Little Better than Seems Necessary." The Woman's Missionary Society will occupy the time of the afternoon session. Mrs. H. C. Hurley, president Wednesday evening, the Young People's Society will be in charge. Alex R. Heron presiding.

DR. DAY'S RETURN.

FROM EUROPE TODAY.

Dr. William Horace Day, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will arrive at 4:30 this afternoon, over the San Joaquin route, from New York, his wife and mother, after almost a year's tour of the world. They will be met by a large delegation of friends and members of the church, and on Monday evening will be guests at a reception dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt. At that time Dr. Day will probably give an interesting account of some of their experiences, particularly in the war zone, having been marooned in Switzerland for some time. He will occupy his pul-

CAMPBELL MORGAN'S BIBLE HELPS

The World's Most Distinguished Student of the Scriptures Comments on the Current Sunday-school Lesson.

IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

LESSON: Mark xiv. 32-42.

VERSE: Matthew xxvii. 39.

WATCH AND PRAY, THAT YE BE NOT LED INTO TEMPTATION.

ANSWER: Mark xiv. 34.

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MORROW

ent attitude toward the church. To make Sunday a holiday rather than a special attention to the importance of the University of Southern California.

E. CHURCH—SOUTH

SCHOOL CHURCH

GRAND

SERVICES.

H. D. MOUZON

MERN ORATOR

and evening. His wit and

entertaining.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

PROGRAMME

MEETING

in Four Departments.

Bishop Mouzon.

Sunday Afternoon. Meeting in Social Hall.

Bishop Mouzon.

Other side by Dr. Thomas C. Newell, Newell of Atlanta and Newell of the

Christian Science.

Science Churches

Alameda Street, near 7th.

near Hotel.

Meeting Church, 240 S. Figueroa St.

6 p.m. Sunday-school, 820 S. Valencia.

Christian Science Quarterly, Bishop.

"Leave off Attorneys."

BAPTIST READING ROOMS,

820 South Alameda Street,

6622 Highland Avenue.

THEOSOPHY.

edge of Theosophists

200 METROPOLITAN BLDG.

Library Building)

"Meaning of the World

Crisis."

Others who are seeking a Philosophy of

life are invited to attend. No fee.

Questions invited and answered.

Rooms open daily, 3 to 6 p.m.

Successive Lives on Earth."

PRESSBYTERIAN

Presbyterian Church

Rev. Heid. Friends Circle, D. B.

Topic: "Our Foundations."

GREAT NATURE PARABLES.

SPECIAL MUSICAL

1914 TO 1915 PIPE ORGAN.

500 Seats Free.

"The Iron Gate" (An Iron

"The Gospel of Humanity" in the

Balcony Room, Mission.

PRESEBYTERIAN CHURCH

Figures at Tabernacle

FREE SITTING.

400 specially invited to attend this

2000

Presbyterian Church

EIGHTEENTH AND FIGURELLA.

HOWARD CAMPBELL, D. B.

9:30 a.m. Preaching, 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Sunday, 11 a.m. "THE BELIEF OF

WOMEN IN BAPTIST CHURCH."

Washington and University cars.

GOOD MUSIC BY QUARTETTE.

Clergy and Verbal Address.

The Times

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

Competition.

RAILROADS IN RATE CONTEST.

Fighting with Steamships for Coast Business.

Would Slash Prices to Local Terminal Points.

Decision Rests with Interstate Commission.

Threatened with a Divorce Suit.



Mrs. O. F. Foss, former St. Louis society belle and bride of a wealthy inventor. She had Mr. Foss arrested on the charge of slapping her face and he is considering steps toward legal separation.

POPULATION of the Federal Census (1910) of the City Directory (1914).

Another Tale.

WOMEN BLAMED BY INVENTOR.

Husband Who Slapped Wife to Ask Divorce.

But Decides He Won't Name Men in Complaint.

More Sensations Promised by Prosecutor.

FIVE MILLION RICH POUNDS.

California Honey Yield this Year Large and Fine and Valuable.

The output of honey in California for 1914 amounts to 5,000,000 pounds, worth an average price of 6 cents a pound, making this season one of the largest and most prosperous for the bee men. This statement was made yesterday by C. R. Vanlandingham, the largest honey-packer in the State. The crop is of fine quality.

California is the heaviest producer of honey, with Texas second. The market for honey lies more largely in the Southern States than elsewhere in the country. Besides the immense quantity of California honey consumed in the United States a considerable portion ordinarily goes to England and Germany, which markets are now closed.

Most of this State's honey comes from Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley region. According to figures furnished by the State Bee-keepers' Association there are about 553,000 colonies of bees in the State, averaging seventy pounds of honey each per year.

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Politics.

NORTH STRONG, SAYS KNOWLAND.

Big Republican Majority is Sure to Come.

Senatorial Candidate Opens Campaign Here.

Osborne's Former Rivals Back Him for Congress.

Congressman Knowland opened his Southern California campaign for the United States Senatorship at Blanchard Hall last night in the presence of a large audience under the auspices of the Republican League. The Republican candidate was given a ringing welcome. The hall was well filled and on the stage were heads of various Republican men's and women's organizations, acting as vice-presidents.

Willis Booth presided and made a stirring appeal for support of the Republican party in the supreme test of its reorganization in California. E. A. Mestee also spoke, and brief addresses were made by Frank C. Roberts and Capt. Osborne, Republican candidates for Congress in the Ninth and Tenth districts, respectively.

Congressman Knowland had spoken earlier in the day at the Friday morning Club, where he was given a hearty reception. He has been campaigning since the primaries mainly in the northern part of the State, and he brought a message of good cheer from the counties where the virility of Republicanism is manifested in the big registration in the primaries at meetings and the active work of partisans who will get out a tremendous vote.

FREDERICKS WINS VOTES.

"For the past few weeks I have been traveling through Northern California, part of the time in company with the state Governor and his wife, my townsmen. Capt. John D. Fredericks," said the Congressman. "The Republican candidate for Governor is making a splendid impression, and I gain points wherever he goes. I have called on the leading men of the business. They have been impressed with his sincerity, and convinced of his independence. They recognize his ability. My home county of Alameda has been regarded as a Progressive stronghold, but since a few weeks ago, when the primaries showed a Progressive majority, although now the Republicans are several thousand in lead. I am frank to confess that I entertained some misgivings about the outcome of the meeting held in the city of Oakland last Saturday night. I have attended political meetings in Alameda county for twenty years, but never, in the heat even of a Presidential campaign, have I witnessed such an enthusiastic gathering. The Macdonough Theater was filled from pit to dome. Over 500 persons were turned away. The presence of police officers was necessary to keep back the eager crowd. This means something. It speaks of Republican success."

"The north is going to do its part. The tremendous Republican registration is not without significance. Since the standard-bearers were elected at the standard-bearers were elected at the primaries, the registrations show the same percentage of Republican lead. Victory is in the air. All over California there is a scramble to get aboard the Republican band wagon. HENRY IS REPUDIATED.

"Two years ago I had a contest for Congress. I was not opposed because of my record, but on the strength of my record to deserve the party that then honored me for fifteen years, and which was being betrayed by those within its ranks. During that contest there came into my home town one of my political opponents, Francis J. Heney. He canvassed every section of that district where I was born, endeavoring to pick flaws in my record, as he is attempting to do today. The answer of the people of the 12th Congressional District was a renomination by a majority of 12,000 votes.

"In this contest I have two opponents. One is a Democrat and the regular nominee of his party. He believes in the principles of the party. He is also in its tariff policy. The Progressive candidate had always been a Democrat until recent years. His name appeared as one of a committee of a hundred which organized the Democratic party in San Francisco a few years ago. He progressed into the Republican party and remained a short period, drawing down several fat fees through appointments received from President Roosevelt. He then turned into the Progressive party, and if the rumors we hear are to be relied upon there are several high in the councils of the Bull Moose organization ready to bid him a fond adieu."

Congressman Knowland will speak at San Diego this evening.

OSBORNE GAINS.

FORMER RIVALS FOR HIM.

Capt. H. Z. Osborne's fight for election to Congress from the Tenth District daily is gaining in strength, according to his campaign managers.

The captain, a slayer of "Old Republicans," should be represented in Congress by a Republican, "is considered a plucky, logical man who is making a distinct political hit throughout the district. Coupled with Capt. Osborne's thirty-year record of distinguished, disinterested service both to the people and to the Republican party, it is gaining for him thousands of votes.

The overwhelming Republican registration in the district will be polled November 3 by the captain is shown by the earnest support and cordial co-operation given him by his late rivals for the Republican nomination at the August 27 primary.

TO RAISE FUND.

After a meeting with the City Council the General City Committee met in the Fire Board rooms yesterday and launched a campaign for \$5000 as a fund from which to defray the expenses of educating the voters in the matter of securing a State building in Los Angeles.

It was decided to give full support to the measures providing for State buildings at San Francisco and Sacramento as well, the fact being pointed out that the northern part of the State is making a State-wide propaganda.

for buildings in Los Angeles, as well as in the northern cities.

The following committee will have entire charge of the Southern California campaign:

General chairman: Philip D. Wilson, secretary: J. C. Drake, Associated Banks of Los Angeles; S. L. Briggs, Los Angeles Realty Board; H. S. McCallum, Federated Improvement Association; J. S. Connell, Los Angeles City Council; W. T. P. Tamm, County of Supervisors Los Angeles county; J. M. Davies, N.E.W. Improvement Association; Hugh W. Bryson, Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Harold James, Chamber of Commerce.

To promote quick action in view of the shortness of time a resolution was adopted calling for a popular subscription of \$5000, the amount of \$3000. The Realty Board and the City Council each subscribed \$250.

A meeting of the Executive Committee representing the various civic organizations will be held at the Hayward Hotel grill today at noon, when this working committee probably will be increased to 100 members.

CONNEY DAY.

WOMEN MEET SUCCESS.

Women of Los Angeles county yesterday afternoon and evening brought together more than 100 meetings throughout the county, dinner in honor of Judge Nathaniel P. Conney, candidate to succeed himself as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Court.

At every event a number of well-known women served as hostesses. Luncheons and special meetings delighted the 20,000 or more guests while prominent speakers from all political parties appeared to impress upon those present the vital need of saving the state from the "high and tight" Judge Conney upon the retiring.

Judge Conney's record as a citizen and public official during the past twenty-nine years was recounted while his inestimable service upon the bench was for fifteen years continuously was a special topic of judges and attorneys.

These addresses were applauded by people from all walks of life, regardless of their political faith represented in recognition of the non-partisan character of the office and issue involved.

Nearly Lesser Place.

Charles S. Wilson, who was nominated for Police Judge, with votes to spare at the primary, became excited yesterday when he saw his name on the ballot. It did not contain his name. He was about to obtain a writ of mandate to compel the publication of his name on the sample ballot when he discovered that a canvassing clerk in the Board of Supervisors had made a mistake. The mistake will cost the county about \$1800, for nearly 200,000 sample ballots had been printed for distribution throughout the state. Wilson, eighth man in a list of ten aspirants at the primary. These ballots will be destroyed and new ones mailed out.

Republican Meetings.

Arrangements have been made for Republican mass meetings at the following places, with dates: Calabasas, Cooper Hall, October 24, 8 p.m.; Glendale, High School, October 23, 8 p.m.; Norwalk, October 24, 8 p.m.; and Montebello Woman's Clubhouse, October 22, 8 p.m.

A vigorous speaking campaign will be conducted at many points during the closing days of the campaign.

Judge James G. Nease.

Arrangements to cover the cities of the San Joaquin Valley Judge William P. James, candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, left last night on the Owl, in the interest of his candidacy. An energetic campaign will be waged on behalf of the Association of the Bar of the Superior Court by his friends.

The north is going to do its part. The tremendous Republican registration is not without significance. Since the standard-bearers were elected at the primaries, the registrations show the same percentage of Republican lead. Victory is in the air. All over California there is a scramble to get aboard the Republican band wagon.

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OSBORNE GAINS.

Members of the City Club are arranging for a brief debate between Socialists and Progressives on the eight-hour day and representatives of the Commercial and Industrial League, which is actively opposing the measure in Southern California. J. F. Faulding

is a plucky, logical man who is making a distinct political hit throughout the district. Coupled with Capt. Osborne's thirty-year record of distinguished, disinterested service both to the people and to the Republican party, it is gaining for him thousands of votes.

The overwhelming Republican registration in the district will be polled November 3 by the captain is shown by the earnest support and cordial co-operation given him by his late rivals for the Republican nomination at the August 27 primary.

R. W. Robinson, one of these, in a letter to the captain, has assured him of the most loyal co-operation.

He has been followed by Gen. Frank C. Preston, his sentiments in a letter received at Osborne Congressional headquarters.

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After a meeting with the City Council the General City Committee met in the Fire Board rooms yesterday and launched a campaign for \$5000 as a fund from which to defray the expenses of educating the voters in the matter of securing a State building in Los Angeles.

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has agreed to present the cause of the merchants and business men.

Congressman Stephens will speak at the Echo Park Clubhouse and at Sixteenth and Main streets. Congressmen Bell will speak tonight at Lankershim.

In response to a question during his address before the Slauson Playground Association last night W. J. Ford, nominee for District Attorney, publicly endorsed Conney.

Amendment No. 18. This amendment exempts from taxation all educational institutions of collegiate grade which are not run for profit.

At an executive session of the American-Hungarian Non-partisan Association, held at the San Joaquin Valley Justice William P. James, candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, left last night on the Owl, in the interest of his candidacy.

The person who bought the drug gave the name of "R. E. Longhurst." Because Constable Parker believed he saw a resemblance to specimens of the handwriting of Langdon he communicated with the District Attorney's office and Langdon was taken to Alhambra.

R. H. Herald, a clerk in the store, said Langdon "resembles" the man who bought the poison. George Walker, who made the sale, and is now in Hollywood, will probably be asked if he can identify Langdon as the purchaser.

September 22 a man said to answer the widower's description called at another drug store in Alhambra, but was unable to get the five times of strichnine for which he asked. He was told to go to the police station at the other store, secured one ounce and paid to have nine sent to the San Gabriel Valley Water Company, whose superintendent is George H. Longhurst. "R. E. Longhurst" was not known there and the poison was sent back to the store.

Elmer R. McDowell, nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, addressed a speech at the Slauson Playground Association, with Dr. A. J. Scotti, No. 721 West Washington; Mrs. C. E. Sebastian, No. 2282 Cambridge, and Mrs. George Williams, No. 904 West Twenty-second street, on the amendments to be voted upon at the general election.

A mass meeting for men is to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Invitations have been issued to the members and their friends to attend. Dr. Thomas Holman Wall, C. W. Edwards, president George H. Crafts, William H. Ogden, J. D. Charter, Capt. C. W. Hyatt, Thomas Connor and Col. Raines these men forming the Executive Committee of the club.

Two thousand war veterans are registered voters at Soldiers' Home and Sawtelle. Fully half this number, it is expected, will vote for Capt. O'Neil.

Political Pointers.

The largest political gathering of the campaign to be held in the Third Supervisorial District greeted Sidney L. Briggs in Sherman Hall, Sherman, last evening. Mr. Briggs, a member of the Board of Supervisors, was received by a number of men and women at the residence of Mrs. N. C. Cole, No. 4425 Franklin Avenue.

On Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 326 Higgins building, the Independent Civic League will hold a meeting at which the merits of a proposition to amend the constitution will be debated by speakers representing each of the two sides.

Tuesday, October 20, at 1:30 p.m., Miss Dunnigan will speak on the amendment at the residence of Mrs. N. C. Cole, No. 4425 Franklin Avenue. All registered voters in East Hollywood are invited.

RARE GIFT TO MUSEUM.

Mrs. Harris yesterday presented to the Museum of Science and Art an ancient copy of the painting, "The Aurora," by Guido Reni. It is a very large canvas, purchased by the late Mr. Harris for \$1000 ten years ago and valued at \$5000. It will be shown in the "Old Masters Room." The original is one of the most famous paintings in the world. It is hoped that the gift of Mrs. Harris will be exhibited to the public in the case, according to Detective Blair.

The grand jury will not look into the case, according to Detective Blair.

Mr. McLaren is confident that a series of swindles will be revealed through the investigation of the death. It is believed that Mrs. Langdon was victimized in many instances by supposed friends.

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TO FIGHT
MONSIEUR LAW.
Against Eight-
Act is Begun.
and Fruit Growers
Join Forces.
Till Voters what
Will Be.

representing more than
farmers, ranchers and fruit
growers of Southern California, who
have joined with the Farmers' and
Ranchers Association, will meet
on Monday and Wednesday afternoons
on the spot for the cam-
paign. The Association is waging on be-
half of the state's great agricultural
interests against the proposed
"eight-hour law" which will
be voted on in a vote of the people
on November 3.

has a membership
of 10,000. Of these, about
7,000 are of the Threshers
and 3,000 of the Farmers' and
Ranchers Association. It is from this
group that the campaign is
being directed.

the conference is expected
to be the most important
in Los Angeles and ever held in Los
Angeles. It will bring together the
leaders of the southland,
coming into the metropolis
to have appeal to their
support in their fight
against the eight-hour law, if adopted.

the partial dis-
sipation of agricultural interests all
over the state. Last year California's
oil output was at most \$172,-
000,000. The amount of oil produced
and the value of
is negligible.

hostile
against an industry
which it pointed out
was the rancher alone, but
the oil companies.

the oil companies
in the oil campaign.

supporting that
they are threatened by the
action of the measure as
understood in the city
and in favor of the
farmers. They can
easily afford to do
so.

the oil companies
in the oil campaign.

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News

Pasadena

Bloody Stain
Scents Trail.Pasadena Man Disappears in
Mysterious Manner.Robbery or Ransom may be
Cause of Affair.Boy Dies After Injury by
Unidentified Auto.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

PASADENA, Oct. 17.—With every hour the mystery surrounding the disappearance early Thursday evening of Jephtha M. Carter of No. 550 Worcester avenue, deepens. He seems to have dropped completely out of sight.

At about 6 o'clock, and shortly after dinner, he went to a barber shop on East Orange grove avenue to have his hair cut, and told his wife he'd be right back. From the time he left the barber's nothing has been heard of him, and the police found his blood-stained cap, collar and tie early yesterday morning on Orange Grove, between Fair Oaks and Raymond avenues. Several small feathers were found sticking to the collar, but none were found in the grass.

The police believe that several persons may be connected with his disappearance, and that he may be held a prisoner. They believe that he kept in an engagement and that he was struck from the scene of trouble.

The cap, which was blood-stained in the back, would, they say, justify such a supposition. They are certain that the articles of clothing were found far from the scene of trouble, and that the woman there to throw them off the right track.

LATE IN REPORTING.

Mrs. Carter did not notify the police of her husband's absence until yesterday morning, and last night she said that she had just learned that he had made an appointment to meet Amos Ayres of No. 1851 Kinselwood avenue Thursday night and paid him a sum of money, as his part of a monthly installment which he and Ayres and Ayres' brother were paying on two lots in El Segundo which they recently purchased.

Mr. Ayres said that he failed to keep the appointment, but that he didn't think anything of it, as he knew Carter was not feeling well.

Mrs. Carter said last night that if her husband had an enemy that she knew nothing of it, but she declared: "All I can say about it is that I believe he is dead and that I'll never see him alive again."

The victim is a man is 36 years old, and he and his wife have five children, the youngest a babe in arms. He was employed by a feed and fuel company at No. 540 Worcester avenue.

INJURED LAD DIES.

Tiny Ralph Lopez, who lingered for a week after being run down by a big touring car and then died, was buried yesterday. Though she longed to have

In
Health
or Illness

A person, well, sick or convalescent, can drink Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate when other beverages would be out of the question. Tell the grocer to send you a can today. Serve it for tomorrow's breakfast, and note how pleased the family will be and how much more vim than ordinary they'll have to begin the day's work. Very economical.

In hermetically
sealed tins.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate is the only original ground chocolate. It has been used in Western homes for over a third of a century, and its popularity is growing day by day.

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

Since 1852 San Francisco

We will maintain
our usual prices
during 1914.GHIRARDELLI'S
GROUND
CHOCOLATEStill Sticklers
On Auditorium.Long Beach Business Men to
Develop Project.Blood Poison Causes Death of
School Girl.Joker in New Charter may
Cause Difficulties.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

LONG BEACH, Oct. 16.—An instant demand for an adequate municipal auditorium, to replace the present damaged structure at the foot of Pine avenue, was received by the City Council tonight from a committee of sixty business and professional men.

The petitioners stated that it was vitally important to the interests of the city to have an auditorium.

The following men signed the petition: C. L. Heartwell, P. H. Updike, F. W. Phillips, G. A. Morehensteiger, George H. Bixby, Robert Moody, R. M. Moore, H. H. Mahaney, Ralph H. Cockey, A. C. Harriman, S. W. Alexander, L. E. Ware, W. H. Bennett, Irving L. Hall, C. O. Buffini, E. E. Buffini, William Dyer, H. C. Tamm, E. Earley, W. F. Prisk, C. W. Ballard, George W. Hamond, Llewellyn Bixby, W. J. Gardner, B. F. Tucker, George C. Flinn, Charles A. Wiley, C. H. Grace, M. F. Moore, Ben H. Smith, E. J. Wightman, F. C. Yeomans, John E. Daly, J. F. Craig, W. J. Richardson, Loynes, J. B. Green, J. J. Tucker and G. M. Spier.

The Mayor was requested to appoint a committee of fifteen to twenty-five citizens whose duty it will be to report on a site and plan for the building of a municipal auditorium.

BLOOD-POISONED.

Beulah H. Tremble, aged 17, daughter of Mrs. Callie H. Tremble, No. 112 East Seventh street, died last night at the Seaside Hospital from blood-poisoning, which she had in a portion of the Villa Carter Camp in Sierra Madre City and all the mountain region up to Barley Flats. If no further action is taken the kindergarten and domestic science departments will be abolished at the close of the term.

Considerable of the opposition was based upon personalities caused by a recent sanatorium fight and the purchase of a baby grand piano from a Los Angeles music company.

OWENSMOUTH NOTES.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

OWENSMOUTH, Oct. 16.—N. A. Goss of Chamberlain Park has been elected president of the board of trustees of the new Owensemouth High School. Mrs. Jackson Tweedy of Liberty district has been made chairman. The other members of the board are: Dr. Failey of Garapata, Frank Goodall of Calabash and John Haas of Owensemouth.

The Pacific Electric Railway Company has had a force of men at work on the track-contracting, the earth and loading platform at Marian for the convenience of shippers at that point.

INJURED LAD DIES.

Tiny Ralph Lopez, who lingered for a week after being run down by a big touring car and then died, was buried yesterday. Though she longed to have

Every family should be provided with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy at this season of the year.—[Advertisement]

The proposed successor to the officer to be recalled is not named in

GIRL KILLED
BY AN AUTO.

BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

SANTA BARBARA, Oct. 16.—With her chest crushed and her spine injured, Miss Mary Belle Kniffin was brought to St. Francis Hospital last night and died today as a result of an automobile accident at Serena, near Carpinteria, where she was struck by a motor driven by Martin Tucker. Her sister Fanny narrowly escaped a like fate.

A coroner's jury this afternoon freed the driver from blame. The young woman had left their motorcycles by the roadside while on a night spin and seeing the auto approaching started to run, fearing it would strike the machines. They were struck as they dashed into the path of the car.

the petition, but the Commissioners are to fill the vacant place if the recall attempt is successful. There is a voter in this case who is entitled to be appointed to the vacant positions.

BANK PROTECTION.

Imperial Valley Financiers Arrange to Guard Against Fraud in Business Deals.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

EL CENTRO, Oct. 16.—The banks of Imperial Valley have united in a campaign to put an end to all fraud that comes in contact with the valley banking business as far as possible.

The Valley Bankers' Association, which represents every bank in the valley, has discussed thoroughly the situation arising through the capture of E. J. Phillips, a well-known ranchman of the valley, who is alleged to have sold mortgaged property.

Phillips gave a mortgage to the Valley Bankers' Association two months ago and recently sold the cattle, it is charged, on which the mortgage had been placed. He then left Brawley with his family. Two or three days later he was taken to a hospital at Hot Springs, Ariz., and was brought back to Brawley for trial.

Photographs have been taken of Phillips' face which was bruised by Emerson's blow and these will be shown in connection with his defense plea.

The District Attorney's office is said to consider most significant the fact that the bullet fired by Phillips entered Emerson from above and passed downward at an angle of 45 degrees. It is said that the office has information that Davis was standing above Emerson when the fatal shot was fired.

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Phillips

Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

At the City Hall.

STATION SPACE
READY AT HAND.

PROPOSED SOLUTION OF PROBLEM OVER IMMIGRATION.

Harbor Commission Would Offer Use of Two Hundred Feet of the Southerly End of Transit Shed at Municipal Dock Number One. Caminetti Coming Home.

Use of part of the transit shed at municipal dock No. 1, outer harbor, will be the solution of the problem of providing for an immigration station at this port. This is the solution which the Harbor Commission proposes, if other means are not available.

Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti will be here on October 20, and the entire subject will be taken up with him by city officials and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

A conference on the subject was held yesterday by the Harbor Commission, Lucian K. Chase of the Immigration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Capt. H. Z. Osborne and E. H. Fife, members of the Harbor Committee, A. P. Fleming, former secretary of the Harbor Commission, and M. G. Cooper, representing the Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to hold a conference next Monday between Maj. Raymond, United States engineer for the harbor, so that preliminary plans may be laid before Commissioner Caminetti arrives, and the following day a conference will take place with the commissioner, at which time the entire subject will be presented and discussed.

The situation is a peculiar one. Government officials have taken the attitude that it would not wise to make any expenditure for an immigration station at the harbor until it is determined as to about what volume of immigration business will come to this port. On the other hand, the steamship companies take the stand that they cannot afford to bring immigrant business to this port until an immigration station is provided, as they do not wish to take the risk of having immigrants held on their vessels during the quarantine period, etc.

The need of a station is apparent to local men, as they feel that if lines of immigration service are established at the Pacific Coast ports and Los Angeles is chosen by it will be very difficult to establish this line of business later.

As a solution of the difficulties, although a temporary measure, the Harbor Commission proposes that if other means are not available the city give to the government the use of 200 feet of the southerly end of the transit shed now being constructed back of municipal dock No. 1. This would amount to 200 feet for temporary immigrant station until the government officials could determine the character and extent of the building necessary for the government to erect to accommodate the business of this port.

Harbor Engineer Jubb was instructed at yesterday's session of the Harbor Commission to prepare plans and estimates of cost for the necessary improvements in this 200-foot section of the transit shed so that definite facts and figures may be available to present to Commissioner Caminetti next week.

WANT NEW LINE.

BOARD GIVEN APPROVAL.

J. L. Ferguson, on behalf of the Malabar Improvement Association, is the applicant for a street-railway franchise for the northeastern section of Boyle Heights, and has deposited \$100 with the city officials as a franchise fee. Commissioner Caminetti, of the Public Utilities, yesterday gave his approval to the proposed franchise. This will go to the City Council, and the notice of sale doubtless will be ordered.

The franchise proposed would extend from First street and Evergreen avenue northerly on Evergreen to Wabash avenue, thence on Wabash westerly to Zonal street, and thence northerly on Zonal, Marengo avenue, and so on to the latter street to the easterly city limits.

The territory has a population of more than 2500 people, and for many months past they have been making strong efforts to secure an extension of the yellow-car service into the district.

ROADWAY TO DOCK.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

A contract for the paving of a twenty-four-foot roadway from Fourteenth street to the outer end of the property to the outer end of municipal property No. 1 was awarded by the Harbor Commission yesterday to the Fairchild-Glimmer-Wilton Company for \$41,000.

This roadway is to provide for heavy traffic of auto trucks, etc., and will have a six-inch concrete base, a one-inch binder and a two-inch asphalt top.

RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

UTILITIES COMMITTEE FAVORS. The residents of Glen Alta were much gratified yesterday when the Public Utilities Committee of the City Council announced that it would support the petition of Robert Theodore Hale and Paul Yester asking that there be advertised for a sale a street railway franchise for a line in North Glen Alta, Cal. The men named, on behalf of the Glen Alta Improvement Association, will bid for the franchise, and state that they have ascertained that the Los Angeles Rail Corporation will seriously consider the building of the line if the franchise is secured.

Recently the Board of Public Utilities has, adversely, the ground that the territory proposed to be traversed is not densely enough populated to justify the outlay. This stand was vigorously opposed by the East Side property owners.

FOR SAFETY.

CONFERENCE HELD.

The Board of Public Works held a further conference yesterday on the subject of public safety with representatives of the Southern California Gas Company, Capt. F. M. Stay discussed with the board the subject of street flushing between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock a.m., and Lient. Butler of the traffic squad will be asked to give his suggestions on this line. It is probable the plan will be adopted.

Strong for Boulevard.

The San Pedro Chamber of Commerce submitted to the Harbor Commission a report on the subject of public safety, safety, and surety company, yesterday for in-

mission yesterday its resolutions setting forth the necessity of a direct highway from Wilmington to San Pedro, and to connect the municipal wharves with the main highway, and to take immediate steps for the construction of such a highway. It is proposed to do this work out of harbor bond funds, provided the City Attorney will hold the cash until a portion of these funds is legal.

After setting forth the reasons for the need of the proposed highway, the San Pedro resolution reads:

"It is the recommendation of this organization, that sufficient funds for the construction of a section of the belt boulevard from the Mormon Island channel wharf to the Harbor boulevard, be taken out of the Harbor bond funds, provided the City Attorney will hold the cash until Mr. Sepulveda is alleged to own the property, having dedicated the street to the city."

Others in the party who were killed were Miss Mary Myrtle Brandon, Harry Baker and William Bryan Clark.

MINISTER WANTS DAMAGES.

HE ALLEGES FALSE ARREST.

Robert E. Arrington, an ordained minister of the African M. E. Church, told the details before Judge Myers yesterday of his arrest at Santa Monica for disturbing the peace, in a suit for \$1000 damages against W. J. Sandlin, a police officer of that city, and B. L. Cooper, an officer of the Los Angeles police.

The City Council yesterday allowed \$500 for the work, which is to be done on account of the accident.

The City Council yesterday discussed the application of Capt. S. C. Miller for a permit to provide for construction of a section of the belt boulevard by the Military band stand in public park, and set the subject back to the Finance Committee for further consideration.

An effort is being made to secure these concerts for Exposition Park.

The Council decided yesterday that the Board of Public Works, if it undertakes the improvement of Scenic drive in Elysian Park in accordance with the Game, Heger and Co. report, must contribute the cost of \$2500 for this purpose in the budget, as the Council will make no further appropriation for this work.

The Municipal Charities Commission yesterday voted to appropriate \$1000 for another appropriation of \$2500 for the purpose of carrying on its charitable work.

As the Council has authorized the commission to exceed its one-half allowance per month, this arrangement was deemed sufficient for the present.

The subject of employing a secretary for the Councilmen was discussed yesterday, and it was voted to refer the Finance Committee to propose to provide a salary of \$175 per month for this position. Already the applicants are numerous.

At the Courthouse.
WATER BATTLE
IS UNDECIDED.

RESIDENTS OF WOODCREST AND ATHENS CROWD COURT.

Suit to Oust Trustee of Town's Supply System Goes Over to Allow of Nominations for Successors. Old Fight Meantime is Left in State Quo.

A large portion of the population of Athens and Woodcrest filed Judge Shenk's courtroom yesterday in a continuation of the contest begun September 26 to oust Francis Fildew from the board of trustees of this right over water. Judge Shenk ordered a further continuance until November 5 for the purpose of permitting the consumers, who are the beneficiaries of the system, to nominate by petition whom they desire to appoint as new trustees.

SEEKS INJUNCTION. Dr. James Steinberg, who occupied a part of room No. 22 and all of room No. 24 at the Golden State Hotel for the practice of his profession, alleges that he has been defrauded by his employer, A. C. Drendel, a grocer of stealing a small amount of groceries, and kept a prisoner from 10 p.m. August 29 until 2 p.m. the following day. Charles L. Jennings, a delivery boy, who assisted Mr. Drendel yesterday for \$1000 damages. Jennings says he was acquitted of the charge.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF. DEFENDANT BOYS SUIT. Alleging that he has been defrauded by his employer, A. C. Drendel, a grocer of stealing a small amount of groceries, and kept a prisoner from 10 p.m. August 29 until 2 p.m. the following day. Charles L. Jennings, a delivery boy, who assisted Mr. Drendel yesterday for \$1000 damages. Jennings says he was acquitted of the charge.

WANTS MAINTENANCE. Frank A. Otten married Alice A. Otten in this city November 15, 1908. One child, Richard A. Otten, was born and is now nearly 2 years of age. In separate maintenance suit filed yesterday, Mrs. Otten says she was deserted September 27, last. She asks for \$25 a month alimony.

HARD-FOUGHT SUIT. After hard fighting all day, the trial of the suit of Frank D. Smith against the Pacific Metal Products Company and the S. L. Moore Company before Judge Dehav was continued yesterday. Mr. Smith seeks to recover from the defendants a \$1400 Chase truck and \$300 for his services.

He represented himself by K. Kase, who set up that a Moore truck was sold to his client for \$4750. The Chase truck is alleged to have been defective, and was resold on the defendants for \$4500. The defendants are alleged to have refused to turn back the Chase truck. Attorneys Andrew, Toland & Andrews, who defended the company, contend that the Moore truck was sold for forfeiture on a conditional sale contract.

AWARDED JUDGMENT. For injunction against the Pacific Metal Products for filing a suit on a conditional sale contract, the court awarded \$1000 to Mr. Smith.

Judge Shenk ordered that all revenue from water collections be turned over to Mr. Sagar and that the Clippingeres continue to operate the plant, Mr. Fildew ousted from the board of trustees for alleged mismanagement; also to have the court appoint trustees to take their places.

CONTESTS DIVORCE. EDWARD M. CRAIL, who owns a chain of barber shops, and is said by his wife, Mrs. Mabel Crail, to have an income of \$500 a month, contested her divorce suit in Judge McDowell's court yesterday. She alleged extreme cruelty, introducing testimony to show that he was abusive and went with other women.

Neighbors testified that they saw Mr. Crail under the influence of liquor; that they heard him say she had the crash of dishes. One episode in the life of Mr. and Mrs. Crail was told by the latter to the effect that he took her to the Elks' ball, but danced with a coquette, paying no attention to his wife.

Mr. Crail denies all of the allegations. His evidence will be introduced later.

KEEPES ON PRACTICING.

George Sepulveda asserts that he belongs to the empirical school of dentistry. He was arrested yesterday for practicing without a State license.

The State board of dentists has been asked to issue a State license.

Mr. Crail, a member of the Motor-Drome Amusement Company, incorporates Albert Pines, capital stock \$25,000, subscribed \$2; Armenian Club, incorporates Aram Yubelian, English Ralpoff, George Torosian, Aram Karapetian, Alex. Mekjian, Cagigian, Ayvazian and John Cachoff, no capital stock; Motor-Drome Amusement Company, incorporates John D. Carey, George A. Howk, Thomas W. Prior and F. A. Church, capital stock \$5000, subscribed \$500.

IN CORPORATIONS. Petrol Building Company, incorporators R. K. Jones, David Blankenshaw and F. G. Cruckshank, capital stock \$75,000, subscriber \$300; Mercantile Legal Protective Association, incorporators George Sepulveda, John C. Crail, Albert Pines, capital stock \$25,000, subscribed \$2; Armenian Club, incorporates Aram Yubelian, English Ralpoff, George Torosian, Aram Karapetian, Alex. Mekjian, Cagigian, Ayvazian and John Cachoff, no capital stock; Motor-Drome Amusement Company, incorporates John D. Carey, George A. Howk, Thomas W. Prior and F. A. Church, capital stock \$5000, subscribed \$500.

HEAVY DAMAGES ASKED.

A suit to recover damages aggregating \$46,764 was filed by Percy J. Townsend against R. D. Sepulveda, Supervisor of the Southern California Gas Company, Capt. F. M. Stay discussed with the board the subject of street flushing between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock a.m., and Lient. Butler of the traffic squad will be asked to give his suggestions on this line. It is probable the plan will be adopted.

Strong for Boulevard.

The San Pedro Chamber of Commerce submitted to the Harbor Commission a report on the subject of public safety, safety, and surety company, yesterday for in-

junction with the inspection of the city.

Juries to himself and for the death of his mother, Laura Mabel Townsend, his sister, Laura Margaret Townsend, when the auto in which she was riding went over the 150-foot cliff at White's Point June 24, last. In this accident, which occurred in the evening, five persons were killed.

Mr. Townsend, a wireless operator employed by the Marconi Company at San Pedro, asks for his injuries \$25,000.

For the loss of his mother, who lived with him, he asks \$10,000, and for his sister \$5000 damages. The suit was filed by A. J. M. O. Graven, who alleges that the accident was owing to the negligence of Supervisor Hinshaw, who has charge of the district, in failing to erect a barrier to prevent vehicles from driving over the bridge over the West Basin entrance, and in allowing the present Pacific Electric-Southern Pacific bridge to be taken from the funds provided by bond issue of the city of Los Angeles for the improvement of the outer harbor at San Pedro."

After setting forth the reasons for the need of the proposed highway, the San Pedro resolution reads:

"It is the recommendation of this organization, that sufficient funds for the construction of a section of the belt boulevard from the Mormon Island channel wharf to the Harbor boulevard, be taken from the funds provided by bond issue of the city of Los Angeles for the improvement of the outer harbor at San Pedro."

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TOBER 17, 1914.

Store
(Entrance)

\$14.50

warm weather, there can be
sold at a great deal lower

\$25.00 overcoats are on sale
it's time to buy, no matter what
is on its way.

shipment which our buyer, enough to purchase very advanced
Balmacans, Harris tweeds and fancy mixtures, all splendid
single and double breasted, in

opportunity now.

h's Fall Hat
Another's

why these \$8.00 soft and
silk hats at the same price.

absolutely authentic.

more beautiful than in any
hands with new novelty
inner.

satisfy your individual

\$15.00

100% silk hats
with
cuffs attached.

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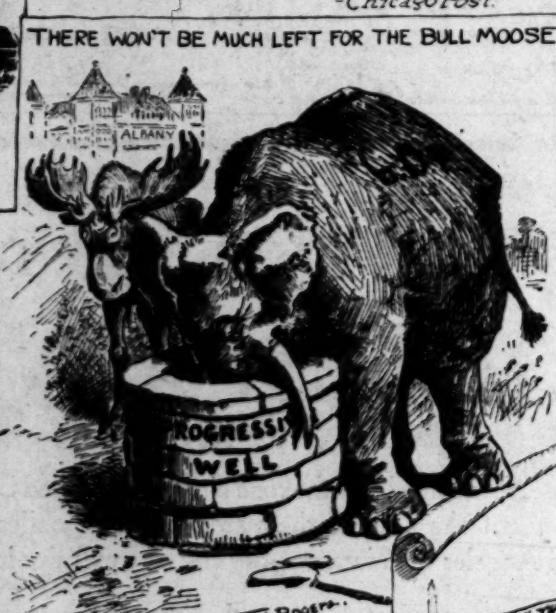
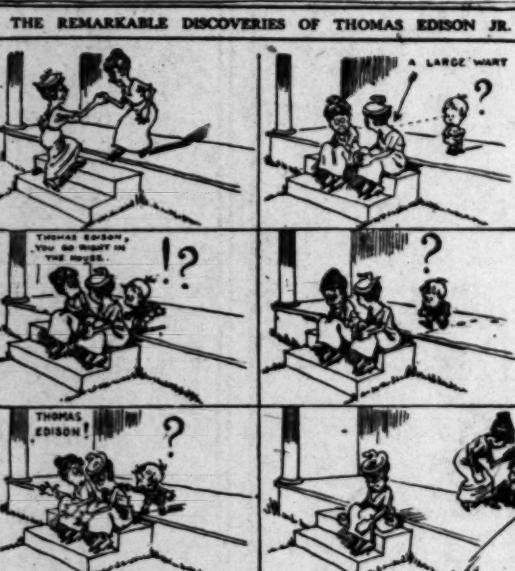
Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

The Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

Single Copies, by mail, or at News Agencies, TEN CENTS

Recent Cartoons.



-New York Herald.

READY FOR ANOTHER WHIRL.

-W.A. Rogers.

-New York Herald.

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-New York World.

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-W.A. Rogers.

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MEXICO. A statement from Mexico City declares that Carranza is still first chief of the Constitutionalists and that his resignation has not even been discussed by the convention at Aguas Calientes.

There, Now!

A WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

Saturday, October 17, 1914.]

Los Angeles

THE TIMES

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Statement of the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly
Required by Postal Laws.STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly. published Saturday.

(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.)

at Los Angeles, California, for October 1, 1914.

(Name of post office and State.) (State whether for April 1 or October 1.)

NAME OF— POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.

Editor, Harrison Gray Otis. Times Building, Los Angeles.

Managing Editor, Hugh McDowell. Times Building, Los Angeles.

Business Manager, Harry Chandler. Times Building, Los Angeles.

Publisher, The Times-Mirror Company. Times Building, Los Angeles.

OWNERS: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent.

or more of total amount of stock.)

Harrison Gray Otis, Times Building, Los Angeles.

Harry Chandler, Times Building, Los Angeles.

F. X. Pfaffinger, Times Building, Los Angeles.

H. E. Andrews, Times Building, Los Angeles.

Eliza J. McFarland, 1340 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.

Mrs. M. O. Chandler, 623 Park View, Los Angeles.

Estate of R. J. Waters, Citizens' National Bank, Third and Main Sts., Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mabel Otis Booth, 519 Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles.

A. M. McPherson, Courthouse, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ella D. Bonsall, 1340 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more

of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None.

(If additional space is needed, a sheet of paper may be attached to this form.)
Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through
the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date
shown above. (This statement is required from daily newspapers only.)HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Pres't.
For The Times-Mirror Company, Owners.
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1914.

T. L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public.

In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

(My commission expires Nov. 9, 1915.)

Form 3526. CS-6012

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Owing to its equable climate, Los Angeles is the one city in the United States in which automobiles are used every day in the year. As a result, there are more automobiles owned and more automobile accessories sold in Los Angeles than in any other city of equal size in the world.

The total number of machines owned and operated daily by persons residing in the city of Los Angeles is in excess of 40,000. Total registrations in California 109,912.

Los Angeles, which has a population of 516,317, uses 8,400,000 gallons of gasoline a year, and has 726 miles of graded streets.

436 miles of good roads radiate from the city through the county of Los Angeles.

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NUMBER.

Carried Life of Helen and Warren. By Michel Heller. Poem
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Times Magazine

Good advertising medium for uniform space and matter, as Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Implement Dealers, Hardware-Order Merchants, Dentists, Culture Teachers, Book Dealers, Amatorians.

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Los Angeles

THE
INDUSTRY

in which automobiles
and more automobiles
world.

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gasoline a year, and

Angeles.

ert to promote the in-
of automobile news it

New York Representatives
Williams, Lawrence & Cramer,
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TIMES MAGAZINE.

Established Jan. 6, 1912.
Vol. 1, No. 1, and May 31, 1913.
The Times Magazine is a monthly publication of California and the Great West, containing descriptions of their marvelous natural resources, the exploration of their wonders and the work of their people; descriptive sketches, solid articles on the latest news, politics, science, literature, poetry and pictures; the life of the people, the farm and the range.

Under the direction of the Times Magazine, the work of the Times is carried on. The Times Magazine is a monthly publication of California and the Great West, containing descriptions of their marvelous natural resources, the exploration of their wonders and the work of their people; descriptive sketches, solid articles on the latest news, politics, science, literature, poetry and pictures; the life of the people, the farm and the range.

In submitting matter for publication in the Times Magazine, you are advised to retain copies of the manuscript. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise will be destroyed.

Subscription: 10 cents a copy. With the Times Magazine, \$2.00 a year. THE TIMES COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Editorial matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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e: City Ha

esterday its resolutions set the necessity of a direct from Wilmington to San Pedro to connect the municipal and asking the commission immediate steps for the construction of such a highway. It is to do this work out of highway funds, provided the City holds that such use of a these funds is legal.

etting forth the reasons for the proposed highway, the resolutions say:

the recommendation of this that sufficient funds for the construction of a section of the road from the Mormon Island wharf to the Harbor at or near Orinada street, including in said construction the West Basin entrance, listing the present Pacific Southern Pacific company to be taken from the funds by bond issue of the city Angeles for the improvement of the harbor at San Pedro.

City Hall Minor News.
City Council yesterday authorized Board of Public Works to bid on furnishing the \$6000 street signs.

ard of Public Works has City Council to provide \$3000 construction of the dam at reservoir above Eastlake Park, which was washed out last winter. The dam yesterday allowed \$5000 work, which is to be done on account.

City Council yesterday discussed application of Capt. S. C. aid in providing for conductor's Military Band in the park, and sent the subject to the Finance Committee for consideration. An effort is to secure these concertos at Eastlake Park.

City Council decided yesterday Board of Public Works, if it is the improvement of Scenic Elysian Park in accordance with Gabor Hegyi agreement, the cost to the \$2000 for this purpose in the budget. The Council will make no appropriation for this work.

unicipal Charities Commission appealed to the City Council for other appropriation of \$2500 purpose of carrying on its work. As the Council has the commission to exceed fifth allowance per month, arrangement was deemed sufficient for the present.

object of employing a secret. The Councilmen was discussed Council yesterday and referred Finance Committee. It is proposed to a salary of \$175 per this position. Already the are numerous.

At the Courthouse.

TER BATTLE IS UNDECIDED.

TS OF WOODCREST AND ENS CROWD COURT.

Out Trustee of Town's system goes over to allow applications for successors. The meeting is left in

portion of the population and Woodcrest filled Judge courtroom yesterday in a contest begun Sept. 1 to out Francis Fildew board of trustees of the and Woodcrest water system. During all sides of this fight, Judge Shenk ordered a continuance until November for the purpose of permitting the who are the beneficiaries to nominate by petition they desire to appoint as new

ster plant on the hill was Arthur E. Fetherstonhaugh, Fildew, James Forbes, Albert Walter F. Sagar by Mr. and F. F. Firth in July, 1911. Mr. divided the land and after sold the lots, thus disposed of pumping plant that supplied the with water. Fetherstonhaugh and Mr. Lindes trustees and renounced. Mr. Forbes filed suit against Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Fildew, James L. Douglas, H. C. Chauncey Yates, George Nelson and W. E. Funder new trustees, demanding the removal of a receiver.

that when the Firths the pumping plant to the board of trustees, no provision for filling a vacancy on the could occur. At the end of the year the people of the district at the schoolhouse and new board. The election, held June 15 of Mr. Forbes asserted, Mr. Fildew the election, took the pumping plant and in effect. B. Burlingame as en. Most of the time, however, C. Burlingame operated

Mr. Forbes is seeking to Fildew ousted from the trustees for alleged mismanagement, also to have the court accept resignations of Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh and Lindes, and appoint to take their places. Shenk ordered that all revenue water collections be turned over to Mr. Sagar and that the same continue to operate the

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

New Track for Trade.

WITH the arrival here at an early date of the Demara, a Luckenbach line steamer, will begin a new era in trade between Los Angeles and the East. The steamer is now out for Los Angeles harbor from New York, and when she returns will take 300 tons of citrus fruit. This will be the first shipment of this kind ever made by water between here and New York. For thirty years the citrus-fruit growers of the Great Southwest have carried an immensely heavy burden in the freight rates paid the railroads for transporting their crops to the eastern markets. It has been recognized by clear-sighted, right-minded people that the service was costly, involving a carriage of more than 3000 miles, traversing high mountain ranges, and at first the traffic was but small. Now the traffic is large, and the railroads can afford to, and will be compelled to, meet the competition of cheaper transportation by water. This incident in the citrus-fruit trade throws bright light upon all the trade between this city and the East. Our manufacturers and crop growers will be more favored hereafter in cheaper transportation rates, transferring their goods from the point of production to the point of consumption.

The Colonist Movement.

THE colonist or settlers' rates in force by the railroads for a month or more past have come to an end. Passenger agents declare that the total influx of homeseekers into Southern California numbers more than 10,000. This is a record figure in this movement, but one that will be eclipsed from year to year as time goes on. The growth of population all through the Great Southwest has been rapid in the past, but will be much more so in the future. Many influences are combined in producing this effect. One of old has been and is in the fact that every settler here becomes an active immigration agent to induce friends to leave their old homes and "seek their fortune in a country new," where fortunes are to be made more readily than elsewhere. The greatest new influence is the completion of the Panama Canal, one which has been commented on often in this section of this journal as well as elsewhere. The great new influence is the war in Europe, which is sure to drive many of the best people in the continent and islands of that part of the world to a country where peace and plenty reign supreme.

Important If True.

W. T. NEEL returned recently from Ensenada, Lower California, with a proclamation that he has discovered a tract of land in that peninsula capable of producing more than a million pounds of lima beans. Southern California is the great source of supply for this nutritious and wholesome vegetable for the world, but there is a market for all we grow and more too at profitable rates, and if there is a tract on the peninsula of Baja California capable of cultivation for this purpose it will help Los Angeles and all the Southwest, for the lima-bean farmers will require supplies and this is the spot to get them from.

Manifest Destiny Here.

THE registration of voters for the election to take place on the first Tuesday in November is completed, and for the county of Los Angeles runs to between 310,000 and 320,000. The County Clerk has dug up an old register of the county for 1892, proclaimed to be "the first official one." There is a mistake about this. There was an official Great Register at least four years earlier.

The one, however, for 1892 shows 37,000 voters, and the increase from then until now is surely impressive. The city of Los Angeles alone shows a registration of voters amounting to 188,854. The total registration of San Francisco is 162,345. We do not wish to conceal the fact that the enfranchisement of women accounts for a good deal of this increase.

Imperial's Cotton Industry.

A NEW era was inaugurated in the Imperial Valley the other day when the first bale of cotton ever thoroughly compressed was turned out. Heretofore the cotton for export had to be shipped out of the country

in order to be compressed into proper bales. The compressing of the crop on the spot reduces the cost of exportation from the field to Japan by \$2.25 per bale. As the present crop is about 60,000 bales, it means the saving of about \$135,000. The compressing plant stands the owner about \$30,000. Simultaneously with this announcement came another equally important from San Diego announcing the arrival there of ten bales of 5000 pounds of the fiber brought by a truck company to the ship-side for the Japanese market. The shipment is only an initial one, as there are 14,000 tons of cotton in the Imperial Valley waiting for shipment to the Orient.

Southwestern Crops.

THE wonderful fertility and the great variety of products of the soils of Southern California are facts not half known to the world in general. Orange county will market 60,000 cases of chiles during this fall, worth \$300,000. From the same region will go 20,000 cases of pimientos worth \$100,000. The chiles noted above all go in their natural condition, but besides there will go 750 tons of the vegetable dried, worth \$150,000. Who outside of California would suppose that of this condiment one little section of one county would produce a total worth nearly a half a million dollars? Ventura county is the great place for the production of lima beans. One grower there has secured 5000 bags, and others have gathered as much as thirty-five sacks to the acre. The largest yield is from a seventy-five-acre tract which averaged thirty-five and one-half bags to the acre. Ventura county is also noted for its production of sugar beets. This harvest now is in full swing, and like the lima beans is eclipsing all former records. The State ships oranges every day in the 365 of the year, and also the intercalated day in leap year. From Azusa in Los Angeles county it has been stated that 400 cars have been shipped and there are 125 cars still to go. A hundred persons are employed in the shipping plant, an establishment planned to ship 1000 carloads. Simultaneously comes the statement from Sacramento that the first carload of new-crop oranges went out October 6 from Oroville in Butte county. Another citrus fruit that does well in Southern California is the grapefruit. Heretofore the California product has taken a second place after that of Florida, a seedless grapefruit, but now California is to compete with the eastern peninsula on equal terms, as A. T. Currier, a ranchman of Spadra, is shipping the finest kind of seedless grapefruit from his ranch. The planting of citrus-fruit trees continues at a rapid rate. During the year in Ventura county 106,910 new lemon trees have been planted, and 40,327 new orange trees. There are 350,500 citrus trees in seed beds in the county. In the same county during the year there were planted 94,605 apricot trees and 12,699 walnut trees. The number of miscellaneous deciduous and ornamental trees planted in the county during the year rises to a total of 205,660. There are now a total of 225,010 bearing lemon trees in that county, 179,300 non-bearing; 68,812 bearing orange trees and 159,841 non-bearing. The bearing apricots number 178,334, and the non-bearing 212,245, while the walnut trees number 70,810 bearing and 132,350 non-bearing. No one need be scared at the prospect of too much fruit. The consumers increase faster in the United States than the production.

Alaska Gold.

ALASKA has been the making of the city of Seattle on Puget Sound in the State of Washington. During the summer months the miners are busy all through Alaska gathering gold, which reaches Seattle in the fall. On October 8 last a half-million dollars in gold bullion came into the Sound city from the Yukon territory in Alaska. So for weeks to come the golden ore from the frozen North will flow into Seattle, and then in the spring the shipments outward of supplies for the miners will furnish business for the merchants of Seattle.

Great Financial Institution.

COLUMBUS Day of this year fell on Monday, and being a bank holiday following Sunday made two such interruptions to the financial operations of the city. The Merchants' National Bank took advantage

of the double holiday to move from their already handsome quarters on Third and Spring streets to their new and much handsomer quarters on Sixth and Spring. Then their adjunct bank, while they were moving out from the old quarters, moved in from their already handsome quarters on Broadway between Second and Third. The site of the new quarters for the Merchants' National Bank cost a little over million dollars, and the building another million. The interior of the bank is said to have cost nearly half a million dollars, while the assets for the concern run to very many million. It was a proud day when on Tuesday morning, October 13, W. H. Holliday, president, and Marco H. Hellman, vice-president, received their many visitors and customers in the new financial institution. Mr. Holliday has never known any other occupation than that of banking, and came here many years ago with a finished education in finance and a small capital with which he went into business. Mr. Hellman is a young man, and all old-timers recall his father, who came here more than half a century ago with no friends, not even an acquaintance, his whole capital being integrity and business capacity.

For Peace, not War.

OWN at Point Fermin work has already begun in mounting great fourteen-inch rifles to protect the Los Angeles harbor against an enemy coming by sea. The government will first and last spend \$3,000,000 in this work, which is not begun a day too soon. There is \$200,000 on hand for the work, which is estimated to be sufficient to install one battery of three fourteen-inch guns and a battery of lighter guns. These, of course, are all of the disappearing type, and among the most powerful in use. The big engines of destruction have an effective range of twelve miles, and throw heavier metal than any gun carried by any dreadnaught in the world. We are a peaceable people, and if all the world were like the United States of America there would never be one day of human labor wasted in building works of destruction, but all human labor would be applied to producing things for the benefit of mankind. But until the same spirit of peace reigns in the breasts of all the people of all the earth it will be necessary for us to be prepared at all times to take care of ourselves and resist aggression on the part of any foreign enemy.

Activity in Real Estate.

HE real-estate market is not what it was a year or two ago. But it is not dead by any means, but full of life, vigor and good health. In the city the title-searching companies are kept pretty busy, mostly on exchanges. Of course where property is swapped there are two searches to be made, and that gives the searching company two jobs instead of one. But from all over the Great Southwest there come many notes of activity in the realty market. At Corona deals are reported of between \$20,000 and \$25,000. A ranch there was sold, of 600 acres, another of seventy-five acres. From Porterville come many reports of deals. A grain dealer from Winnipeg, Canada, has purchased a forty-acre tract of citrus land which he will plant. Another Winnipegian has bought a thirty-acre tract of orange land to be planted during the coming spring. A native Frenchman, also coming through Winnipeg, has moved to Terra Bella to develop thirty acres of citrus land which he has bought in that district. Then one of the largest owners of orchard property in the Lindsay district has added to his holdings by purchasing twelve acres planted to trees coming into bearing at a cost of \$20,000. There is a well-grounded report there that an English syndicate is about to develop the old Perrine ranch near Porterville, a tract of 700 acres, into an alfalfa field for the purpose of fattening beef cattle.

New Capital.

HE voters at the coming election will be called upon to indorse a bond issue of \$1,800,000 to provide new building and equipment for the University of California. The alumni of the school have taken the matter up and are urging the voters to give their indorsement to the plan. California is liberal in the provision of educational facilities for her people, and this shows her wisdom.

"Column Forum."

FRESH REPORTS ON BUSINESS IN THE ADVANCED WEST.

The great war specter which has European day into midnight still hangs over the continent and is exercising some of a depressing influence on business in the Great Southwest. That comes from the whole story, and the end of it is in the statement that things are not as bad in a sharp and

recall the phrase:

Applying it to history,

Looking at the matter

The La Verne Orange Growers

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in the river's

San Bernardino county has a

increase over 1912 of \$22.

The State Highway Com

contract for the construction of

between San Diego and the

\$61,000.

Riverside county has a

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system which is to cost \$100,000.

San Diego is to have a

radio station in the United

at a cost of \$300,000.

San Fernando city has a

sum of \$150,000 for imp

school.

The growth of Whittier

the sale of stamps

\$20,000 in twelve months

than \$1000 in a year.

The Rebeccas of Califo

funds for the erection of

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An Omaha physician has

lots at Culver City at a

small amount.

The Campbell-Bentley

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six weeks.

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Southwest.

Column Forward!

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

The great war specter which is to bring European day into midnight still extends its malignant shadow away across the oceans of the continent and is exercising more or less of a depressing influence on business here in the Great Southwest. That comes nearer the whole story, and the end of the story is in the statement that things are much better here than anywhere else in the world and constantly improving.

Robert Marsh & Co. have been given a selling agency for a tract of 500 acres between Riverside and Redlands.

Contracts for three new school buildings, total cost \$200,000, have been let at Aliso.

The La Verne Orange Growers' Association is to have a new pre-cooling plant, Lordsbury, cost \$50,000.

At Santa Barbara a contract has been let for a new bath house, cost \$60,000.

During the past week, California companies have paid dividends amounting to \$700,000.

San Bernardino county has a total registration of voters amounting to 30,222, increase over 1912 of 5622.

The State Highway Commission has let a contract for the construction of a road between San Diego and the Imperial Valley, \$61,000.

Riverside county has let the contract for the second piece of road construction system which is to cost \$1,125,000.

San Diego is to have the most powerful radio station in the United States, to be let at a cost of \$300,000.

San Fernando city has voted bonds in a sum of \$150,000 for improving its high school.

The growth of Whittier is witnessed by the sale of stamps amounting to more than \$20,000 in twelve months, a gain of more than \$1000 in a year.

The Rebeccas of California are raising funds for the erection of their orphans' home to cost \$100,000.

An Omaha physician has purchased two lots at Culver City at a cost of \$150,000.

The Campbell-Bentley Company has sales of lots in the tidewater tract of vision amounting to more than \$100,000 in six weeks.

Farmers have within a short time purchased tracts in the Milford, Utah, amounting to 530 acres.

Registration of voters in Riverside comes to a total of 17,197, a gain of over 1912.

The James R. H. Wagner Company secured another tract of 1000 acres for division in their Nuevo Rancho, San Joaquin.

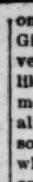
The Union Ice Company is about to construct a plant at Claremont, the cost of which will be \$100,000.

At Long Beach a great office building five stories is about to be constructed, cost of \$120,000.

An investor has purchased a lot of four feet on the east side of Figueroa between Sixth and Seventh for \$1000, the declared intention of improving it.

A real-estate exchange put on by Robert Marsh & Co. involved the sale of an apartment building on Bunker street for sixty acres of land near Bunker Hill, the total value being \$100,000.

There is no doubt about it. Profes-



on the dunghill eyes the jewel, or like Harry Gill, it is nothing to them. They are often very fat and important-looking people, much like the pig to whom the swill barrel is more than a poem or a story. They are altogether of the earth earthy and of soul so sordid that nothing appeals to them but that which ministers to the lusts of the flesh in one way or another.

These are the people from whom, when you get to the bottom of things, spring all lawsuits and contentions in the world, whether they are personal quarrels or national wars. It takes a good deal of philosophy to see how it is that the nettle or the dock is of economic value, and it is just as hard to determine in what way Harry Gill's are of benefit in the world, or what these swinish people are put into the world for.

But the wars that sordid selfishness brings into the world are often overruled by Providence to produce great good. Indeed, The Eagle, as his eye scans history, recalls no great war that did not uplift humanity in the end and lead to a higher civilization. The Eagle recalls the inspiring verses of Sir Walter Scott:

"Breathes there man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footstep he hath turned

From wandering on a foreign strand?

If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell;

High though his titles proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—

Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,

And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Peace is much better than war, if it does not cost too much. That's why Gen. Grant said he "would have peace if he had to conquer it." And that's the only way ever to get peace, by fighting for it. The Crimean

war in which nearly all Europe attacked they are expecting a similar revival of spir-

Russia followed a period of long peace in Britain, and about that time Tennyson wrote the poem "Maud," and this is what he says there about peace:

"Why do they prize of the blessings of Peace? We have made them a curse,
Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all
that is not its own;

And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it
better or worse

Than the heart of the citizen hissing in
war on his own hearthstone?"

"Peace, sitting under her olive, and slurring
the days gone by,

When the poor are hoveled and hustled
together, each sex, like swine,

When only the ledger lives, and when men
die;

Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a com-
pany forges the wine."

And in the same poem we find the philo-
sophic poet meditating like this:

"Is it peace or war? Better, war! loud war
by land and by sea,

War with a thousand battles and shaking a
hundred thrones.

"For I trust if an enemy's fleet came yonder
round by the hill,

And the rushing battle bolt sang from the
three-decker out of the foam,

That the smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue
would leap from his counter and till,

And strike, if he could, were it but with his
cheating yardwand, home."

There is philosophy and truth in the
verses quoted. France has been at peace
for forty years, and like Jeshurun in the
scriptures, "has waxed fat and kicked,"

much of his kicking being aimed against
the church and the religion established by
the Prince of Peace. Now that the battle-

bolt rings over many miles of France we
are told the people of that nation are turn-

ing back to the church and to religion for
consolation and strength to fight their bat-

tles. And in Britain, the ally of France,

trial impulses on account of the war that
is pressing upon the souls of men. In The
Times the other day was quoted a telegram
from Leslie M. Shaw, former United States
Secretary of the Treasury, who said that in
their troubles men always turned to the Al-
mighty in spiritual things and to the Repub-
lican party in their troubles in financial and
industrial things.

So we see that, to return to the poets
again, Tennyson was right when he said, in
Locksley Hall:

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increas-
ing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widened with
the process of the suns."

One day, no doubt, wars will cease in all
the world, and the reign of the Prince of
Peace will be established, even as the waters
cover the sea, and that glorious time will
come foreseen by the ancient prophet when
all men will beat their spears into plowshares,
and their swords into plowshares, in
spite of the awful fact that all through
Europe they are now reversing this very desir-
able process. So we must go on fighting
our battles when we think they are just, sure
that there is a divinity that shapes the
world's ends, rough-hew them as men may,
and that from the wars will come peace and
from savagery civilization. As Tennyson
says:

"Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and
the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of
the world."

Now that is just what the Prince of Peace
came to establish in the world, and that is
what will be established when His principles
first reign in the hearts of all men, and not
before.

Yours for peace,

The Eagle

sionalism of this sort is undermining the
purity and exclusiveness of the country
clubs. Anyone who can make profit out
of golf is altogether too spry to be respectable.

One could suggest other departments in
which the country clubs could be released
from the hungry jaws of professionalism.
For instance, I was actually asked to dine
recently with a man who owns quarries.
And the very club in which we were sitting
was partially built from stone from those
quarries. I shuddered when I discovered it.
How disgusting!

The Slump in Music.

THE musicians are having a wretched
time in Europe. Music is, alas, re-
garded as a superfluous luxury when times
are hard, and 5000 musicians are said to be
out of work in London alone. Not a cent
can they earn, yet their talents are in
perpetual requisition for concerts and enter-
tainments on behalf of the relief funds.
That's irony for you. They are calmly re-
minded that they have a salable article, but
that it must positively be sold for the bene-
fit of somebody else.

In times like these the musicians and en-
tertainers find themselves in perpetual
requisition and the public insists upon as-
suming them so well-to-do that they can im-
mediately afford to work for nothing (or
rather play for nothing) when they want to
raise money for the hungry. Musicians are
never supposed to be hungry, not allowed to
be hungry, and the unfortunate musician
who would dare to suggest that he should
be paid for his services at such a time
would forever be branded as a skinflint.
That's what comes of dedicating yourself to
art instead of commerce. The musician
provides the money which is paid to com-
merce for its wares. Art provides the
money to support business.

But all the same, you understand, the na-
tions think so highly of art in a general way
that the outcry rings through the world
when some art treasures have been de-
stroyed. Thousands and thousands of people
who have never seen the art treasures,
wouldn't go to see them if they could, who
would gaily, indifferently pass an art gal-
lery every day of their lives and never think
of going in, wax frantic and furious when
art treasures succumb to the fire of the
enemy. Funny thing, art. Like religion, it is
believed in, but not supported.

Anglo-Belge.

ENGLAND is doing the hospitality busi-
ness very thoroughly for the Belgians.
Besides the many thousands of refugees
who daily arrive, shiploads of Belgian art
treasures are being taken to England for
safe-keeping.

And, pathetic thoughtfulness, a column is
reserved in many of the daily papers for
news in French and Flemish. The govern-
ment has decided not to put either the Bel-
gian refugees or the German prisoners of
war to work, as it would demoralize the
state of the labor market. One can picture
Weary Willie's jealous moan. Oh, to be a
Belgian refugee or a German prisoner of
war, for they toll not, neither do they spin,
and they are being fed better than many a
pure-blooded Britisher, especially if he hap-
pens to be a British musician.

• • •

Olympic Funds.

THREE months ago His Grace of West-
minster was fathering a movement to
collect funds for the training of Olympiads
to meet in Berlin 1916. About \$100,000 was
raised and now the committee doesn't know
what to do with it. Advice is pouring in,
of course, and many and varied are the pos-
sible uses of \$100,000.

The slimmest proposal so far seems to
be that it should be used to erect a factory
to get the toy trade away from Germany.
For an old, out-of-date, effete nation, Eng-
land appears to be some hustler. There is

an American touch about that proposal that
should cement our kinship. We have evi-
dently succeeded in teaching 'em something
in these last few years, what with
electrifying their railways for them, show-
ing them the advantages of telephones and
fireproof buildings, quick-lunch counters,
cocktails, and rapid drama. Yes, they cer-
tainly owe us a good deal, and the Ameri-
canization of London builded better than
it knew.

• • •

Social Position.

I SEE a young woman is explaining that
the couplet about "Tis a torment and a
treasure, Having it, no peace; lacking it, no
pleasure," is a definition of love. That's
funny; I always thought it was a definition
of money.

One's mind is apt to run on money these
days. We are all trying to get some or
hang on to what we have or moan when we
haven't any. The dollar has monopolized

conversation even more than usual lately,
and the last two dinner parties I went to it
succeeded in precipitating a crisis between
husband and wife across the hospitable
board in a most enlightening manner.

In both cases wives were complaining bitterly
that incomes had diminished, that
they could no longer maintain their estab-
lishments at a decent standard. And, they
hinted pathetically, their social positions
were jeopardized in consequence. Both of
the husbands took it very ungallantly, and
complained at their wives complaining, and
then the fat was in the fire.

Brother, it's an awful thing when your
wife can't maintain that precious thing
called a social position. When a lady's
socio's position has rested largely on the
fact she formerly kept two motor cars
(and can now afford only a runabout,) one
can realize what a poignant grief it must be
to her.

A social position is a very delicate thing.
It costs an awful lot to maintain. It neces-
sitates feeding and amusing a large number
of friends at frequent intervals and supply-
ing them with good cigars and theater seats.
It calls for a wine cellar, a staff of servants,
a generous capacity for wedding presents
and shower contributions, the very latest in
millinery gewgaws, and a vast stock of
small talk. Without these things your so-
cial position is distinctly groggy, it wobbles
violently, and you are a cruel, incompetent,
brutal monster with no decent regard for re-
fined feminine feelings, unthinkably in-
considerate, downright hor-r-r-r-r-id!

One poor lady I know who had been led
to suppose that she could at least count on
a thousand a month when the brute mar-
ried her, is now reduced to \$250 a month and
is wearing her life out in gnawing poverty.
The bitterness of it is entering into her
soul, ruining her complexion, making her
old before her time. She told me so her-
self. I was awfully shocked. Think what
a stony-hearted creature the man must be
who could go home every evening to a state
of affairs like that and remain unmoved. I
waxed quite indignant about it, poor dear
little woman!

And I have taken a solemn vow. Never
no, never will I run the risk of ruining any
young woman's social position like that. I
shall be careful to find a rank outsider, mi-
nus aspirations and refinement, when my
turn comes.

Or else remain that detestable, selfish
creature, a bachelor.

The President of Chile. By Frank G. Carpenter.

A Grand Old Man. A TALK WITH DON RAMON BARROS LUCO.

HIS LIFE ONCE SAVED BY A BULL—HIS COMING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES—QUEER FEATURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE—A CONGRESS WITHOUT SALARIES, WHOSE MEMBERS MUST HAVE INDEPENDENT INCOMES—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS RIGHTS—A LOOK AT THE COURTS, POLICE AND ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO (Chile)—I have just had an audience with the grand old man of the Chilean republic. His name is Don Ramon Barros Luco, and he has been connected with the official management of the country for many years. He has been at the head of nearly every government department, has been Minister to Paris, and four years ago was almost unanimously elected President, which office he now holds.

Don Ramon is noted as a patriot and a statesman. He was one of the leading figures in the war against Balmaceda, and at that time had a narrow escape. It was when the battleship Blanco was torpedoed and sunk by the enemy at some distance off the coast. Don Ramon was one of the officers on board, and he saved his life by catching hold of the tail of a bull that had been on the ship. The bull swam to the shore, and it carried Don Ramon with it.

That was twenty-three years ago, when Don Ramon was in his fifties. He is now past three score and ten, and is still full of life, although he is criticized as taking frequent naps during the day. Indeed, one of the wits of Santiago has made a bon mot in reference to him that to me seems more sarcastic than just. This man says: "The King of England reigns, but does not rule. The President of the United States rules but does not reign. The President of France neither rules nor reigns. The President of Chile—sleeps."

I found Don Ramon far from sleeping during my interview. The talk was arranged through Roland B. Harvey, who in the absence of the American Minister was charge d'affaires of our legation in Santiago, and my audience was given in the Moneda, or Chilean White House. The Moneda is also the State Department, and before going in to the President I had a short talk with the Secretary of State as to the growth of Chile and the great development now going on in the south. I asked him as to the nitrate fields, and whether our farmers are to continue to have their best fertilizers from this part of the world. The Secretary replied that we need not worry.

"We are finding new nitrate deposits right along," said he, "and the industry is spreading north and south. If the present demand only were to be satisfied, we could supply it for a hundred years, but new markets are coming up and the continent of Asia promises to be one of our chief consumers. We are already sending a great deal of nitrate to Japan, and also to Southern Europe, including Russia and the Balkan states; Germany is one of our chief customers, and the Austro-Hungarians are steadily increasing their demand."

Admitted to Audience.

At this point I was told that the President was ready to see me, and Señor Castro, one of the secretaries; Mr. Harvey and myself were taken into the audience-room. This is more like a large parlor than like the offices of our White House. The floor is heavily carpeted and historical paintings hang from the walls. The room is luxuriously furnished, but it has none of the soft couches or sofas upon which the aged President is said to sleep. Indeed, His Excellency looked more like an active American business man than a sleeper. He is short and straight and inclined to be fleshy. He has a big head, a rosy face and bright eyes. He asked me to sit down beside him, and for half an hour or so we chatted together as to his country, its government and its re-

lations to the United States.

The President spoke of the completion of the Panama Canal, and thanked the United States for the great work it had done there for the world. He told me he hoped to come northward to visit us at the close of this year. His term of office will then be over, and he expects to visit the opening of the San Francisco exposition if Congress will free him from the provision that the President remain in the country for one year after the close of his term. Don Ramon told me that his plan is to travel to Panama, examine the canal and thence proceed by ship to San Francisco. After seeing the fair he will go across the mountains and plains to Chicago, and thence on to Washington and New York. He will return to Chile by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific, passing through the canal.

I asked the President as to the effect of the Panama Canal upon our trade with his country. He replied that it will undoubtedly better the relations between the two republics, and that the United States will be able to sell more goods along the whole western coast of this continent. He expects an immediate increase from now on in the exports of Chile to the United States, and that not only from its mines, but also from its farms and orchards. He spoke kindly of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who made a host of friends during his visit to Chile, and also referred to the convention of the Pan-American Union at Santiago and to the fact that our Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, and John Barrett, the director of the union, are to be present. The President believes in a closer union of the pan-American republics, and thinks that they should co-operate in maintaining the peace of this hemisphere.

His Executive Powers.

During the interview I asked Don Ramon several questions as to his executive powers, and as to the points of difference between the republic of Chile and ours. The Chilean Constitution is modeled upon that

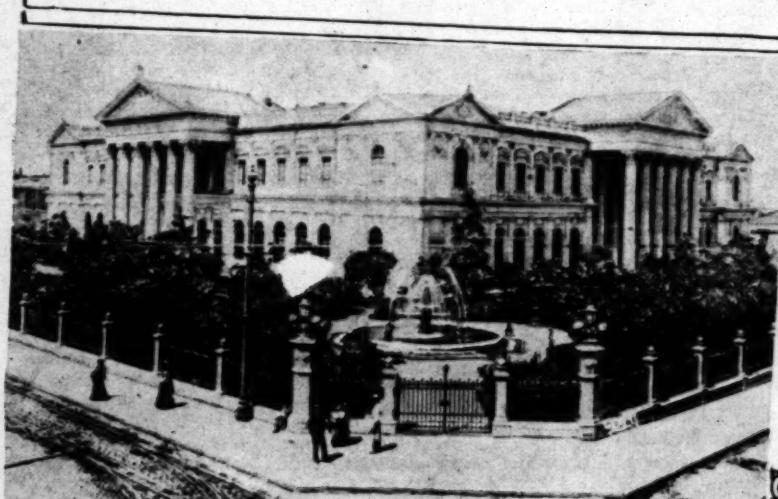
of the United States, but there are differences, and in some of them the advantage. President Don Ramon, for instance, was elected for a term instead of four years, as was Wilson, and he cannot succeed him, though he may have a second term. Other President intervenes. This is out of politics as far as Chile is concerned.

Another point of difference is the conduct of the administration. The President of the United States is assisted by a cabinet of secretaries appointed by him, though their appointments are confirmed by the Senate. The President of Chile appoints his own Cabinet, and also a council of state of eleven, of whom are nominated by him, the other six chosen by Congress. The President has advisory functions, and the secretaries required in many of the executive appointments. In case our President dies, the Vice-President succeeds, and passes away the Secretary of State. The President for the remainder of the term has no Vice-President, but if the President dies the Secretary of State becomes the Vice-President and acts until a new President can be elected.

The President of the United States is better paid than the President of Chile, who has a salary of \$15,000 a year and an allowance of \$3,000 for traveling expenses. Besides, he has a rent free and lots of perquisites. Don Ramon Barros has a salary of less than \$1,000 a month, and in the neighborhood of \$1,000 a month. His total official income is about \$12,000, and notwithstanding lives in good style and has a large family.

The Moneda, or Chilean White House, is much larger than our Executive Mansion. It covers almost four acres and contains a three-story building running around or courts, filled with fountains and a fountain play. The building is in a country the size of Chile and will be 25, but the married men of both houses must be at least 21. Members of the Chamber of Deputies must be at least 25, but the married men of their election, and S. must have a specified income of \$500 a year, and he has at least \$500 per year. Both houses must have at least \$2000 a month. There is supposed to be a moral profit in the position, and it is one of honor alone. As to the doubt but that more or less, I have yet to find a legislative body which each and all of the members are elected.

The previous educational qualifications for office and the requirements of the lower house makes the government of Chile strong. It practically controls the country, and it therefore



Houses of Congress in Santiago



Chilean soldiers.



Snapshot outside of the Cathedral



The Moneda or Chilean White House

Carpenter.

of the United States, but there are marked differences, and in some of these Chile has the advantage. President Don Barros Luque, for instance, was elected for a five-year term instead of four years, as was President Wilson, and he cannot succeed himself, though he may have a second term if another President intervenes. This makes him out of politics as far as using the civil service is concerned.

Another point of difference is in the conduct of the administration. The President of the United States is assisted by a cabinet of secretaries appointed by himself, though their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The President of Chile appoints his own Cabinet, but he also a council of state of eleven members, five of whom are nominated by him and other six chosen by Congress. This council has advisory functions, and its approval is required in many of the executive acts and appointments. In case our President succeeds, and the Vice-President succeeds, and the President for the remainder of the term dies the Secretary of the Interior becomes the Vice-President and acts as President until a new President can be elected.

The President of the United States is better paid than the President of Chile. President Wilson has a salary of \$75,000 a year and an allowance of \$25,000 for traveling expenses. Besides, he has his rent free and lots of perquisites. Don Barros has a salary of less than \$5000 a year and in the neighborhood of \$5000 for expenses. His total official income is about \$12,000, and, notwithstanding this, he lives in good style and has a limousine.

The Moneda, or Chilean White House, is much larger than our Executive Mansion. It covers almost four acres and contains a three-story building running around four courts, filled with flowers and fountains. The building is large in a country the size of Chile, and, as

of the church opened inward, and when the fire occurred the audience pressed against the doors, holding them shut, and causing this enormous loss of life. The monument is a beautiful marble Madonna in the attitude of mourning, with four kneeling angels at her feet.

The Chamber of Deputies.

I passed this monument in going into the Chamber of Deputies. This chamber is entered by a beautiful hall in the shape of a half moon, and the galleries for visitors are reached by a marble staircase, which leads to a second and third floor. Both of the chambers have the desks of the members running in rows back from the seat of the speaker. The desks are of mahogany, and are more like school desks than those which we formerly had in the House of Representatives. The building has also rooms for the President and secretaries, and there is a Congress hall, where the President reads his message to both houses, which come together for the purpose.

The government of Chile has three branches: Executive, consisting of the President and his Cabinet; legislative, comprising the two houses of Congress, and judicial, embracing the courts. The country is divided into provinces, which correspond to our States, and departments, that may be compared to our counties. The President appoints the Governors of the provinces and the chief officers of the counties. They in turn appoint the officials under them, so that the President practically controls the civil service of the country. He also controls the courts, appointing the judges and their subordinates, with the approval of the Council of State.

The courts are like ours in some respects and different in others. There is a supreme court at the capital, which supervises all the other courts of the republic. There are six courts of appeal, one in each of the principal cities, and there are minor courts scattered over the country. There is no jury system except in the cases where the freedom of the press has been abused. All trials are before one or more judges, the government being represented by public prosecutors. The police are under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and seem to be very well managed. Police expenses are paid out of the national treasury.

Rather Fight Than Eat.

The Chileans are proud of their army. They are natural soldiers, and it is said they would rather fight than eat. According to the laws, every able-bodied citizen is obliged to serve in the army, and recruits are called up in their twentieth year and trained for one year. They afterward serve off and on for nine years in the reserve. The country is divided into zones or military districts, each of which forms a complete division of mobilization. The total strength of the army is 1200 officers and 26,000 men.

The country has good military schools and its officers are all trained by Germans. The army is said to be about the most efficient in South America.

As to financial matters, the government of Chile is more cheaply run than that of the United States. The Chilean government costs about \$80,000,000 a year. Ours costs about \$2,000,000 a day, and in this is not included our postal account or the loans and payments on the public debt. The government of Chile controls the most of the railways, and it has a net loss of some millions of pesos from that source every year. The roads are badly managed and poorly equipped, and their officials and employees are a part of the political machine rather than efficient servants of the traveling public.

A large part of the government receipts—not quite one-half—comes from the export duties on nitrate and the sale of nitrate properties. Another source of government income is the import duties, which amount to about \$11,000,000 a year. The tariff covers nearly everything, with the notable exception of printing paper, which is admitted free on the ground that books and newspapers are a benefit to the public and that they should receive public aid. All publications are distributed without postage, and white paper sells for less than it does in the United States, and that notwithstanding it has to be carried 10,000 miles or more to the markets.

There is one more difference between the government of Chile and ours, and that is as to religion. We do not believe in any union of the church and state. The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by this government, although according to the Constitution

of the church opened inward, and when the fire occurred the audience pressed against the doors, holding them shut, and causing this enormous loss of life. The monument is a beautiful marble Madonna in the attitude of mourning, with four kneeling angels at her feet.

tution all religions are respected and protected. The Catholic church gets a certain amount of money every year from the government treasury, and that notwithstanding the Chilean branch of it is one of the richest churches of the world. The great majority of the population are Catholics, and the Catholics here have always been noted for their power and wealth. I have heard it said that the church owns more than \$100,000,000 worth of real estate in Santiago alone. It has some of the best business blocks, and the whole of one side of the plaza belongs to it. It has acres of stores, thousands of rented houses and vast haciendas or farms. The Carmelite nuns are said to be the richest body of women in South America, if not in the world. They have property in Santiago, and scattered over the central valley they have many large estates that bring in a steady income. The Dominican friars also possess millions, their church being the finest in Santiago, with an altar that is the most beautiful on this hemisphere.

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Some Lonely Islands.

[Stray Stories:] Though scientific progress has made it possible to do a double journey between England and America in a fortnight, there remain many islands with which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated island is St. Kilda, some three miles long and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead lives of great loneliness, for it takes a month to get to the next island, and the sea often makes any communication with St. Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix Islands in the Pacific has a total population of only 158, while another little bit of the British empire is Fanning Island. This is a landing place for the Pacific submarine cable, and usually there are about 100 people in the place.

The loneliest of all parts of British territory is the Island of Tritsan Da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, which is also the smallest inhabited island in the empire. It is 1800 miles from land, has a population of seventy-four Scottish-Americans, and the inhabitants get news of the outer world usually once every two years.

Floor of Ancient Church.

[Chicago Herald:] Dr. George L. Robinson of the McCormick Theological Seminary, who has returned to Chicago after a year's study of ruins in Palestine, reports the finding of an ancient mosaic floor one mile south of Mt. Nebo.

"The floor was discovered by an Arabian farmer who dug into the earth to build a foundation for a barn," he said. "The floor was in one of the early Christian churches and was built in the third or fourth century.

"Flowers, animals and Greek inscriptions are inlaid in most artistic manner. The mosaic is in a perfect state of preservation and looks as though it might have been laid yesterday."

As a result of his studies, Dr. Robinson has come to the conclusion that the true Kadesh of Moses and the Israelites is properly located at Ail Kadees. Dr. Robinson said he believed that the Catholics were correct in their contention that Zion is located on the southwestern hill of Jerusalem and that Calvary is underneath the church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Mens Conscia Recti.

Oh, Jim, I'm in an awful row
With Miss Passae—although I vow
If I was rude, I don't see how!
I'm certain that I meant no harm.
You see, I'd offered her my arm
Before I noticed, with alarm,
There really was not room to dance.
I didn't care to take a chance,
So murmured with a tender glance:
"Instead of talking, let us chat;
I can't see room to swing a cat!"
Pray was there any harm in that?
Then why did she get on her ear;
And walk away with haughty air?
It's surely very, very queer!

—[George B. Morewood, in Lippincott's.]

Cruelty of War.

[Buffalo Commercial:] Never were the cruelties of war more forcibly shown than in the present compulsory action by which the residents of the outskirts of Paris are called upon to destroy their homes. Many of the people lack resources and much suffering is certain to result. Surely the present conflict has no mercy.

[Saturday, October 17, 1914.]

Love's Reply to Young Men.

Love replied to young men—
Seeing me, are you
Dancers in the morning
Light as April dew;
Have you caught the magic,
Are you glad or ill—
Naked as the wind does
Chase me o'er the hill!

Love replied to young men—
Hearing me are ye
Tranced as on a poised wing
Larks ascend the lea;
Knowing me and longing,
Have you drunk the cup
The lilies in their white hands
Steadily hold up!

Love replied to young men—
I am but for those
Burning as the sunbeams,
Blushing as the rose;
Have you thrown the world down,
Stamped it with your feet,
Just to know my wonder,
Just to sip my sweet!

Love replied to young men—
He the brave shall win
Who has tossed the last coin,
Who hath tasted sin;
For from out the cauldron
Of his soul I know
His heart shall come to my heart,
Glow to burning glow!

[Theatricals—

The Death of Webster.

[Rhodes History of the United States:] Eloquent in life, Webster was sublime in death. He took leave of his household one by one, addressing to each fitting words of consolation. He wanted to know the gradual steps toward dissolution; and calmly discussed them with his physician. At one time, awaking from a partial stupor which preceded death, he heard repeated the words of the psalm which has smoothed the death pillow of many a Christian: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

The dying statesman exclaimed: "Yes, thy rod—thy staff—but the fact, the fact I want—for he was not certain whether the words that had been repeated to him were intended as an intimation that he was already in the dark valley. Waking up again past midnight, and conscious that he was living, he uttered the well-known words: "I still live." Later he said something about poetry, and his son repeated one of the verses of Gray's "Elegy." He heard it and smiled. In the early morning Webster's soul went out with the tide.

Gazelles Live Without Water.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] It would seem that water is so indispensable to life that no animals could exist without drinking. Nevertheless, Dr. Blanford asserts that the antelopes which live in the sand desert between salt Lake Chilka and the sea never drink. This has been doubted by physiologists, who deny that existence is possible in such conditions, but confirmatory evidence is now adduced by Dr. Drake-Brockman. It appears that since 1910 a troop of gazelles has lived in the small island Saad-ud-Din, on the side of Somalia, where there is no source of water and where the annual rainfall is less than three inches, so that these gazelles cannot obtain water except after rare showers. The vegetation is poor and they cannot supplement the lack of water during the dry season by consuming roots and bulbous plants rich in liquid.

Cities of Refuge in Europe.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] The conditions existing just now in bloodthirsty Europe demonstrate beyond a doubt that as servers of the ends of peace both Christianity and Civilization are hopeless failures as long as Europe remains a military camp and it is possible for war to be declared at the pleasure of kings. As the continent is much traveled by unoffending tourists, would not a chain of cities of refuge for persons who have not committed murder, be of decided advantage to Europe as well as a great convenience for the traveling public?

Cities of refuge in Europe would be as great a boon to American travelers as cyclone cellars are to residents of the Plains States.



Chilean White House

Underwriters' Association
Eliminates Uncertainty
in Interest of Protection
to American Citizens

MEXICO. A statement from Mexico declares that Carranza is still first chief of the Constitutionalists and that his resignation has not even been discussed by the convention at Aguascalientes.

There, Now!

A WARNING TO BELIEGERS

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granite vase nearly ready for firing, and
the table were some matched hand-
tiles across which spread the figures of a
process of painting with colors which
firing was later to develop into rich
like-tints, almost Japanese. How we
the touch of different people in their
Limoges cup or the Sevres plate, the
almost human variability about the
of pottery. Clay is never twice
its texture or plasticity, the firing is
taint in its influence on glaze and
looked into the peephole of the kiln
the fierce red blast was roaring. Night
day before. Every fifteen minutes,
and day, it must be watched until late
night, then it would be turned off and
potters left to cool for three days
the kiln was opened and the precious
and vases brought to light. And all
time the mountains were of that
luminous blue, the tints of that
Artist's kiln; the lap of Mother Nature
warm and comfortable; the grasses
and wild flowers blooming, and all
signs of toil.

As I bade good-bye to the Master
pottery and waved my hand once more
the spirit of the place, I paused to look
the home on the mountain's breast and
the tall chimney and the vases on the
From the Santa Barbara Mission below
the evening chimes softly bong, as
said to myself, "It is the Angelus, the
diction of all good powers on earth
and simple earnest life in the
the pottery of the comrades."

you it's time to eat," at last
Barry.

and others are the others? We've
and about them. And Charley has
the finished dolefully.

was largely pleased with himself
"Not quite," he assured her,
the harness and producing a
a dozen sandwiches, a bot-
and half a dozen doughnuts and a
and down,
with delight at each new
"No, never! I wouldn't trade
nothing in New York!"

After lunching, they took the
an hour came up with
called them mockingly from
the sound of a jutting ledge:
Kathleen! Oh, you ex-

came together, Vera
up a torn lingerie
exclaimed: "We're
and it's another half-mile
us—we're on our way
a bath and nap before

"Now, somebody be
on to the top. The view
Kathleen, you will,"
"I'll see," promptly agreed Barry.
"It's fresh as a May morning,
the old skin rig of hers will
it's rough going."

"I'm thinking of going back!" stoutly
"Gris, you're not afraid
the trail without us?"

"Not at all!" Charley reassured them,
the sisters started for the foot
and other disconsolately.

After a little while, the girl turned
on the gravelly trail, looking
low them at the undulous foothills
ing far away and down to the valley,
gradual slopes to the invisible distant
of Los Angeles.

She flung out her arms to the
vision. "Oh, I love this! I feel really
here. Why doesn't everybody come to
California?" she cried wistfully.

Barry watched her in silence a moment,
as he thought: "She looks like a
enough goddess of liberty, and her
dwelt appreciatively on her luminous
in its attitude of genuine joy and
and yearning to share these
Aloud he answered her: "They had
used to putting up with ugliness and
weather and being wedged together
guess."

"And just to think I am only here
to the new
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Jane Halifacts, Gentlewoman, And Her Luminous Talks to "The Times."—II.

WOMEN'S CLUBS. The sheep here in Santa Maria are safe. They keep it sheep are safe. Rebels would be out several thousand yards from town, but Palo Verde, thirty-five miles south, is Rebels have held Palo Verde last week. Find out and wire. Then I can drive sheep and ship them up to U. S. side of the border. Be sure Federal have been here, as message can get through here if not by censor, and he can't read English.

MARK STEWART

"Now I guess I savvy it all," said The Gentlewoman. "I haven't heard that the rebels have been here, though."

"Neither have I," said Sanders. "If they have. Better call up Capt. El Paso on the 'phone, though, we're certain."

"I'll go up to the house and do the fellows stay here. And keep this here, too. We'll want him to write."

In answer to Wayne's inquiry of telephone (they still carry guns and cattle thieves on the border, but have telephones there,) Capt. Wayne said that at the last report Palo Verde is in the hands of the rebels, and thought there had not even been a tempest by the Federals to take it.

Wayne went back to the stable, took the paper and pencil, and, at Wayne's dictation, wrote what West had said in Mexican. Then he took the paper to Wayne.

"Sam," said the sheepman, "you ride to Martinez and wire this to Martinez, you go with him and see if agent gets the message right. Mornin' I'm going to send you out the other hand of sheep. I think learned your lesson and won't forget."

But by the following morning it was a hundred miles from the ranch. After the telegram had been sent on its way he pleaded with Sam to allow an hour to visit a seafaring woman who had been racking his mind some way to get rid of Rane for so that he could pay a visit to his daughter. Readily agreed. Rane went up the railroad track, sat down at the end of a tie, and began smoking. When he was just finishing the last of the afternoon freight train pulled out of Martinez. It was still going slowly as it came up to Ramon. He cut over his rette, climbed aboard, and hollered. No swear words in the direction of the ranch until he was out of breath.

Ten days later Pete Simon stopped at the Manzanita ranch to get a telegram for Wayne. This time he was written in English, and was Santa Rosa, a town just on the side of the border. This is what it said:

"Dear Wayne: Got your message. It was absolutely certain the rebels taken Palo Verde. Drove the rebels there and found rebels still there. Rebels were so good-natured after two days on the sheep that they men and I out of jail and sent in a private box car."

MARK STEWART

Wayne's employees often wonder why Wayne always stops as he passes side of the stable, stares at it, and lips in that wolfish snarl, and only Wayne can curse.

Ireland's Ice Supply.

[Baltimore American:] The supply of the south and west of Ireland is manufactured by a single establishment in Cork, and amounts to only six million tons. In addition there are two large chilled-meat concerns and a number of firms, which have their own meat-making plants.

ability of having to decide along what lines Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith need culture. I should think that if those ladies would stop and think about the matter, they would feel a sort of resentment at anyone who presumed to appropriate the personal task of determining the lines which their study and culture should take.

"While programmes of study in club life very subtly aim at the development of the individual, it seems to me, unless the individual is in a stage of rather deplorable un-development, she in reality strikes a powerful blow at the very heart of individualism. The thing is much like sending one's child to a denominational school in which the tenets of a certain sect are taught, to the exclusion of all other ethical training. It fosters thinking automatically together. When a woman begins to allow another woman to direct her thinking, she begins to hand over to that other woman just so much of her God-given personal power and initiative. The ultimate result of this tendency seems never to have presented itself to women in clubs. What will be the result in themselves and in society of the habit of automatically thinking together? The Federation indorses a measure and unquestionably almost as if it came direct from heaven, most women who are federated club members accept the indorsement and work in harmony with it. Since the enfranchisement of women, of course the political significance of this is tremendous. All the designing politician needs to do is to get the little group of women who officer the Federation thinking his way, and he has the Federation right where he wants it.

What will this tendency, and I may say inclination, of groups of women to be dominated by other smaller groups of stronger women, or single individuals, ultimately result in? The development of individualism? Hardly. It means in modern womanhood what Socialism means in politics—the ultimate subjection and dominance of the large, weaker groups by the small, stronger groups or single individuals. No system changes human nature fundamentally. The best systems aim to consider its weaknesses and safeguard them. And how subtly both these movements in modern life, Socialism, and the cry for unity in the women's clubs, purport to be for the greatest good of the individual, and how admirably they may be made to serve exactly the opposite purpose, the crushing of individualism. Curious, isn't it?

"The very machinery of the organization of the Federation of Women's Clubs lends itself only too well to the kind of dominance which I have mentioned, the rule of the majority by the minority, as they call it in political life. Delegates at conventions may throw their support and influence to a thing which the majorities in the clubs which they represent would not support at all—which would be something near treason to the parent body. And the parliamentary procedure of the State conventions may easily be made to operate to kill any measure which the small body of officers do not wish to see indorsed by the federation. At a State Federation convention in Riverside last spring there were represented by delegates present hundreds of women whose investments, life work and most sacred ideals of political justice were involved in a resolution touching a measure to be voted on by the people at the coming November election. Now the delegate who was instructed to get a hearing for this resolution, and a consideration of it by the federation, was never allowed to bring up her resolution, being overruled by the parliamentarian, provided the Federation means to stand by this position taken at Riverside last spring. But what of the recent indorsement of the redlight abatement act by the State Federation of Women's Clubs? Does not that also savor rather strongly of politics? Why indorse one political measure outright and not even show the courtesy

of giving another a hearing? Is the State Federation playing politics after the common manner of professional politicians, or not? That is a question I should really like to have answered. No matter how meritorious, or otherwise, the political measure involved—and the Federation has certainly indorsed some meritorious legislation—the instance I have cited shows that a small group of women are dominating the women's clubs. And I can say without fear of reasonable contradiction that the dominance of the individual by a group or by another individual, does not develop individualism in the dominated."

I had no idea that The Gentlewoman knew so much about the inner workings of women's clubs. I did not know she had ever really seen inside them. I had connected her with the outside, which is all lovely women in beautiful gowns, comfortable electric broughams and racy roadsters drawn up in front of a luxurious clubhouse, where exquisitely-decorated tables await merry, chattering diners. But in this matter, as in all other matters relating to the fundamentals of life, I found that The Gentlewoman had gone to the bottom of it in her clean, eager search for the unvarnished truth.

Once or twice The Gentlewoman had flamed like a keen white light while she talked. She loves women, and knows perfectly their high destiny, and like all others who know this, it hurts her in a peculiar, personal way when they fall in anything, or seem to fall.

She glanced at the little copper clock on her desk and arose to go and order the tea. I expected there would be dainty, crisp lettuce sandwiches, sunshine cake, which The Gentlewoman makes herself, and which well merits its name, and such tea as rarely can be tasted outside a Russian drawing-room or an English country house. And when Quong Wo, who has been with her as many years as she has been keeping house, came in bringing the tea service, I found my expectations fulfilled.

"As to the other side of club life," continued The Gentlewoman after the tea was served, "the encouragement of high social ideals, such as universal peace, education of the masses on vital questions concerning their welfare, the conservation of the great natural resources that supply needs of life, the establishment of equitable and fraternal relations between the great classes of labor and capital, I believe that women's clubs may be useful. But they can be so only if they work fairly. Otherwise they will only add to the existing confusion in all these matters. They might become the center of equilibrium of great conflicting social elements. But not by hearing only one side of a question. Not by closing their ears to one side and compelling the other to go unheard. That means bias, and bias means lack of balance and ultimate ineffectiveness. The thing that will thwart the first specific purpose of the club will thwart its second specific purpose. When small groups of women, actuated by a selfish ambition for power, begin to dominate the clubs for political purposes, the fine fundamental purposes of the club are made to serve base ends."

"Then you do think that the woman club has a place and a purpose in the life of modern woman," I said.

"Yes, women's clubs are now a permanent feature of modern society. They have a purpose; they can be made to serve noble ends. That is exactly why I deplore so much their present tendency to employ common political methods of operation. Noble ends cannot be served in that way. If women would devote the next ten years to the serious task of developing themselves as individuals, educating themselves in their peculiar, lofty requirements as a sex, in the ultimate significance of their present unrest, impatience and political intoxication, they would find that their excruciating experiences would take on new value, would be wrought everlasting into a great solid social character. Then they might knock at the gates of the world, and the gates of the world would open."

"Will you tell me just what you mean by a social character? I have been thinking about that myself. I should like to have your views," I said.

Over the teacups one can be a little more intimate, a little more personal, and I was glad that The Gentlewoman took the opportunity to illustrate her term by a concrete example.

"I mean just this: On one of the rare occasions that I go to my club, I saw the publicity manager of a corporation, to which one of the women who was in the receiving line is violently opposed (without knowing why, probably!) walk up to the woman and ask her a simple, civil question. The woman who was in the receiving line is a woman of culture and resource, and has had a fine social training, but, unbelievable as the thing may seem, she paid no attention to the question asked her by the little grub corporation employee; she started in on a tirade of abuse of the corporation, and arraigned the publicity manager in particular for some story she had circulated a short time previously. I am very glad to tell you that the little publicity manager never for a moment lost her poise. Nothing could have been more gentle and ladylike than her reply, but underneath her courteous words there gleamed a sarcasm so fine that it reminded me of a keen blade of steel being hurled through the air. This particular clubwoman is taking a prominent part in the explanation of certain amendments to be voted on this fall by the people. She frequently speaks to crowds of unlearned, uncultured women. And she has never learned the crime of poisoning little people. The pity of it!

"To me social character means standing solidly for these principles: Consideration of the rights and viewpoints of all individuals concerned, and not any particular group to the exclusion of other groups or individuals; justice to all; an open mind; patience to investigate and look squarely at the ultimate end of any plan proposed, always holding the rights of the individual as the first consideration; and, above all, the recognition of close kinship with all the world, which is so essential in women, who are the race bearers of the world."

I knew that The Gentlewoman was just using her own terms to say that what women need is to extract from their inner selves all hereditary traces of feline affinities or relations catamount to the same thing, as well as centuries-old tendencies toward intrigue, and the dodging of vital but unpleasant facts, before they start out to reform the world.

I finished my tea while The Gentlewoman told me of her plan for remodeling a superb black velvet gown in which I have always admired her greatly. I wanted to hear her talk dress, but the little copper clock on her desk struck 5, and I hurried away, resolved to bring up the subject on my next visit.

Novices in Jinrikishas.

[Japan Magazine:] When the European or American tourist first lands in Japan he at once demands a Jinrikisha. Having read of it and heard so much of it he wants an immediate experience of it as soon as he finds himself in the land of its birth. Almost any day one may see a procession of men and women, ashore for a day or two from a steamer in port, making their way up the crowded thoroughfares of Tokio, sitting rather awkwardly in their Jinrikishas, trembling unbalanced over the axle, not knowing whether the thing is going to tip backward or fall forward, so loosely does the puller seem to hold the shafts. The first time one gets into a Jinrikisha he always feels like a baby, and this gawkish sensation coupled with that of the uncertainty of one's position in balancing it, renders the experience not quite so pleasant as anticipated. But the only way for comfort is to sit back at one's ease and leave the responsibility to the man who pulls it.

Amputated Late in Life.

[Boston Globe:] The Mexicans are not mad at us any more, so they are going to put George Washington together again. All the parts have been returned except one arm. The newspapers in Mexico City insist that the missing member be returned at once.—[Boston Evening Record.]

Meanwhile George stands as a one-armed veteran of the Mexican war.

Saturday, October 17, 1914.]

Los Angeles Standard-Union

Russia's Trade After the War.

By Charles M. Pepper.

Russia stakes less loss of foreign commerce on the war than does any of the other belligerents. She also stands to win most, in the way of the commerce that comes from the development of her vast national resources under the new political conditions which are promised after the war.

The United States, notwithstanding the friction which grew out of the abrogation of the historic treaty between the two countries because Russia would not liberalize her treatment of the Jews, is in an unusually good position to benefit by coming developments. The advantage which comes to her as a neutral nation in the neutral markets of South America and the Orient during the war also comes to her in relation to the Russia of the future.

The statement credited to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs that, as a result of the war, the great markets of the Russian empire will be thrown open to England and America, must be taken with some allowance, if it means that these countries are to have exclusive benefits at the expense of others. Nations which have been engaged in a savage struggle of arms, such as the present one, do not find it advisable to inaugurate commercial wars when arms become silent.

When the gigantic contest is over it is not likely that Russia will have one commercial policy for England and the United States, and another for the rest of the world. Yet, though war passions wear themselves out, there is no question that the loss of trade to Germany and Austria will be heavy and will outlast the end of the war.

A great prospective loss will be in the probable indisposition of the Russian government to encourage German participation in the numerous development enterprises that are certain to be inaugurated when the peace era comes.

Self-Interest First.

The United States need not ask favors in the markets of Russia as against other countries. All she wants is the opportunity to share those markets on equal terms and to participate in the trade which comes from the development of the enormous natural resources of the great empire.

The resources of Russia are as stupendous as her extent of territory. Her own industries as so far developed are only a faint echo of these resources.

Manganese is one of the greatest sources of national wealth. The iron industry of the United States had a tremor of apprehension when the war broke out because of its dependence on the manganese of the Caucasus Mountains. Brazil and India supply the ore, but not in such abundant quantities.

Europe and the United States annually consume 2,200,000 tons of manganese, of which Russia supplies about 1,100,000 tons. Most of this is from the Caucasus, although the Urals also have a reserve supply.

So important is the ore that the Russian manganese producers hold annual congresses to discuss the conditions of the production and the foreign market. A permanent council of the congress supervises the production and distribution of the manganese. It also provides for the regulation of the industry and it has inaugurated a system of welfare measures for the workers.

England takes iron ore as well as manganese from Russia. As a measure of national policy, the government encourages the domestic iron and steel industry.

The production of coal is approximately 75,000,000 tons a year. The chief source of coal supply is from the Donetz Basin, which has undergone the greatest development during the last few years. The Donetz Basin is now producing about 34,000,000 tons of coal annually, which is above one-half the total coal consumption of the country. Between 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the coal consumed is imported. Coke is also imported.

Russian production of pig iron ranges from 4,000,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons per year. This is not large as compared with Germany and England, yet it is the basis of an important iron and steel industry. There is a Russian iron and steel syndicate which controls the manufacture.

The output includes sheets and plates,

joists, girders, tires and axles, merchant iron and steel rails. Last year the production of merchant iron exceeded 900,000 tons, while steel rails amounted to 740,000 tons.

Russian mills on the Black Sea have exported steel rails to India. Tin plate is manufactured at Odessa, most of the black plate being obtained from England, although Northern Russia furnishes some.

Zinc and silver lead ores are found in the Caucasus, and also in Polish Russia, near Warsaw. Among the rarer metals is the platinum of the Urals. The Atrato Valley of Colombia is about the only competitor that the Urals have in the production of platinum.

Russia's Copper and Oil interests.

Russia's copper production up to the present time has not been large and the bulk of the copper for her electrical industries has been imported. The electrical industry is looked upon as one which offers great possibilities for the future. Recently it was reported that the government intended to utilize the water power of the Caucasus to change the steam railways into electrical ones.

The cement industry is one that has been rapidly developing, and the establishment of new cement factories is constantly reported.

The Russian oil fields have been one of the greatest sources of national wealth, and they still are a national asset of much value, both for domestic purposes and for foreign commerce. The Standard Oil Company is well aware of this fact, since it has had to meet the competition of the Batum oil fields. Russia is still next to the United States in oil production, but not to the same extent as formerly. The latest reports have indicated a slight relative falling-off.

According to these reports, the production was slightly in excess of 9,000,000 tons in 1913, as against 9,200,000 tons the previous year. A dozen years ago the production was close to 11,000,000 tons.

The textile industry is in all senses Russia's leading one. It is centered at Poland, in Warsaw and Lodz. The empire grows sufficient flax for its own linen industries with a surplus for foreign linen makers. It also has wool for its woolen industries, but its cotton mills are largely dependent on the foreign supply, chiefly from the United States. The Russian cotton fabrics are manufactured mainly for domestic consumption and do not enter materially into foreign trade.

The agricultural resources are as varied as the climate and the soil. Siberian wheat has great possibilities, though American wheat growers no longer fear its competition. Russia, in one sense, is able to feed itself and partly to clothe itself. At a livestock exhibit in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) it was claimed that enough live stock was raised within the borders of the empire to feed the entire population.

The wool exports are large, as are also those of hides and skins. The wool industry centers chiefly at Odessa, and the tributary district, including Bessarabia. Russia also produces hops for export, and some barley and rye, as well as dairy products.

The cotton area in all parts of the empire now aggregates approximately 2,000,000 acres. It spreads over Transcaucasia and Transcaucasia, Bokhara, Samarkand and Turkestan. The hopes of an increase in production center chiefly in Turkestan, where about 300,000 acres are now under cultivation.

The Beet-sugar Industry.

Beet sugar is one of the most important of the agricultural industries. The beet is cultivated in various parts of the empire, but the larger districts are along the Black Sea and in Poland. The Russian production of beet sugar is more than sufficient for domestic consumption. Russia was a party to the Brussels convention, under which boundaries were regulated.

While the convention was in force Russia had a surplus of beet sugar, and usually was at odds with the other parties to the convention as to its rights to export. Since the agreement was abrogated there has been no limitation on its exports in competition with the beet sugar of other countries.

Americans who persist in looking on Rus-

sia as the country of absolutism, and who abhor its political institutions, have the misconception that in the industrial and trade sense the empire is still back in the Middle Ages. They do not realize that under absolutism there may be progressive economic policies as related to the national welfare. The activities of the various government departments in Russia actually cover as wide a field as in the United States, both in reference to internal and external development.

There are departments of agriculture and land settling, of ways and communications and of trade and industry.

The agricultural department is most watchful of the agricultural interests.

Among the paternal measures which it supervises are the establishment of government grain warehouses. Some of these are in the Amur River region and in other sections of Siberia. As the name indicates, colonization within the limits of the empire is one of the functions of this department. Its activities have transferred a huge population from European Russia to Asiatic Russia. A third of a century ago the colonists were taken by sea from Odessa to Vladivostok, the Pacific port of Siberia, a pretty long voyage.

America's Interests.

Russia's trade with the United States in the past has not been extensive, yet it has been too valuable for either country to permit it to be lost. Russia's market in the future promises to be immensely more valuable. It is not likely that a situation similar to that which arose when the treaty between the two countries was abrogated will again arise. The trade diplomacy of the Taft administration averted an interruption of trade relations at that crisis.

President Taft, by anticipating the action of Congress, and giving notice of abrogation of the treaty in accordance with diplomatic usage, avoided any ground for complaint on the part of Russia as to the manner of abrogation. The international amenities were observed, and Russia showed its appreciation, but this could not prevent ill-feeling, and the Russian government had some difficulty in controlling national sentiment.

Secretary Knox, on his part, did not find his path strewn with roses in keeping open a Russian market for American goods. Threats were made of reprisals, and the zemstvos, or Russian co-operative agricultural societies, which had agents stationed in the United States to buy agricultural machinery, withdrew their agents.

The situation was that the United States, finding no discrimination on the part of Russia against American goods, had granted the minimum tariff. American goods entering Russia had the conventional tariff rates—that is, the same rates that were given to other countries which enjoyed treaty relations. But when the treaty was abrogated the United States could count on no such guaranty, and the Russian government could have imposed other rates.

Manufacturers of agricultural machinery were especially concerned, for Russia ranks with Argentina as the greatest market for American farm machinery. Germany, Austria and England are sharp competitors in that market. A tariff discrimination in their favor would have given it to them completely. Moreover, Russia was developing its own farm machinery industry by various paternal measures.

The United States was not in a good position for a tariff war. It needed the manganese ore, the wool and hides and skins, and the licorice root, and some other special products of Russia. To have imposed a maximum tariff on these products would have been at the expense of American industries which needed them.

Russia, on her part, could have added to the tariff tax on American agricultural and industrial machinery without touching cotton, which she needed for her industries. Statistics of the exports of raw cotton from the United States to Russia are widely divergent from the Russian import figures.

The latter, however, are the correct measure of importations, since they account for American cotton that is received from England and Germany as well as direct. The Russian statistics show importations of American cotton to the amount of \$40,000,

000 to \$50,000,000 annually. Both governments were anxious to continue the trade relations, and discovered that after the abrogation of the treaty Russia, under it, could continue to give American manufacturers the same tariff treatment that the products of other countries done quietly and without friction.

American manufacturers, their apprehension, and the government accepted the same earnest of the expansion of the relations of both countries.

American Trade from Russia.

The Baltic trade with Russia is largely of unmanufactured exchange for Russia. Through the port of Odessa \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 worth of imports make up a large part of the exports to the United States through ports to the United States through much greater in value, although widely.

In 1913 they amounted to \$7,000,000, but in a previous year reached \$12,500,000. Russia's most important product, however, reached \$10,000,000. Wool in the value of \$1,000,000.

Russian Poland as at present a large consumer of American leather for the Warsaw market, from the United States at \$2,500,000. Agricultural products \$500,000. Tanning and other office supplies \$500,000.

The leading export from Russia to the United States is in wool to \$500,000 and upward. It is also obtained from the same ports. We believe that all the Russian leather served in America at home will be imported from Warsaw supplies in the same annually.

Finland is the next largest market for American flour, and the shipping costs are heavy. Potash is transshipped from Russia to can mills two years ago, disturbed at the prospect of losing the loss of political power to lose tariff autonomy, and protective duties on flour will interest of the Russian market.

The Pacific Coast country of Vladivostok is for agricultural machinery, packing-houses, and various merchandise. It is not entirely a trade for the United States. The present market is a indication of what the market for Siberia enters upon in its development, and that era is probably not far distant.

This brief outline of the trade between the United States and Russia may be index to the possibilities after the conclusion of the war. The present Russian national development is bound to go forward with the help of the empire, its foreign markets, and to increase rapidly. The general basis for a large increase between the United States and Russia.

How far American capital will be caused by the war will depend on factors in the situation. French and German capital however, will be much of the funds for Russian enterprises.

After the war there will be any spare capital in the United States on surplus funds, and if American capital is to venture forth into Russia, port improvements and enterprises, the demand for labor will be enormously increased in many respects in Russia.

Russia is clearly one of the great markets for the future for the expansion of the trade of the United States.

Russia, Field for United States Trade Development.

Both governments were sincerely anxious to continue the trade relations, and, after some time, a way was found. It was discovered that after the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty Russia, under its political system, could continue to give American goods the same tariff treatment that was accorded the products of other countries. This was done quietly and without friction.

American manufacturers were relieved by their apprehension, and the American government accepted the action of Russia in the earnest of the expansion of the trade relations of both countries.

American Trade from the Baltic.

The Baltic trade with the United States is largely of manufactured commerce in exchange for Russian raw materials. Through the port of Libau machinery is imported annually in amounts ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, while mineral imports make up another \$1,000,000. Exports to the United States through Libau are much greater in value, although not so widely.

In 1913 they amounted to approximately \$7,000,000, but in a previous year they reached \$12,500,000. Hides are by far the most important product, since in 1913 they reached \$10,000,000. Wool in the same year was exported to the United States to the value of \$1,000,000.

Russian Poland as an industrial nation is a large consumer of American goods, some years taking \$10,000,000. Leather for the Warsaw industries comes from the United States to the value of \$2,500,000. Agricultural machinery averages \$500,000. Typewriters, cash registers and other office appliances total \$500,000.

The leading export from Russia to the United States is flax, which amounts to \$500,000 and upward. Sugarbeets are also obtained from this section. Those who believe that all the Russian coffee served in America restaurants is now at home will be interested in knowing that Warsaw supplies us with \$40,000 worth annually.

Finland is the real Russian market for American flour, and the shipments to the mills are heavy. Part of the flour is transshipped from German ports. American millers two years ago were greatly disturbed at the prospect that Finland, following the loss of political autonomy, would lose tariff autonomy, and that the removal of duties on flour would be imposed in the interest of the Russian flour mills.

The Pacific Coast commerce through Vladivostok is for agricultural and mining machinery, packing-house products and miscellaneous merchandise. It is largely, but not entirely, a trade for the Pacific States. The present market is a good indication of what the market will be when Siberia enters upon its real era of development, and that era, it is generally agreed, is not far distant.

This brief outline of the trade between the United States and Russia may serve as an index to the possibilities after the conclusion of the war. The coming development of Russian national development is the sure measure of the prospective market. Russia is bound to go forward with the development of the empire, its foreign commerce is certain to increase vastly. There is a natural basis for a hugely increased trade between the United States and Russia.

How far American capital can go in Russia is caused by the war waste in one of the factors in the situation. French, British and German capital heretofore has been used much of the funds for Russian industrial enterprises.

After the war none of these countries will have any spare capital for Russia. The United States can provide some capital funds, and if American capital succeeds in venturing forth into Russian railroads, mining, port improvements and industrial enterprises, the demand for American goods will be enormously increased. The situation in many respects is similar to that in Mexico.

Russia is clearly one of the great factors in the future for the expansion of the trade of the United States.



Richelieu street, Odessa.



Water front at Novgorod, where the great fair is held.



Fish street and waterfront, Petrograd.



General view of Moscow.



Helsinki, Finland, monument to Alexander II.



A Russian white priest in vestments.

Saturday, October 17, 1914.]

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

A Realistic Bit.

ACERTAIN fiction writer applied to a friend, an interne in a hospital, for some local color for a tale he had based upon an occurrence in such an institution.

The interne couldn't think of anything of moment, but the writer jogged his memory thus:

"Surely, you know of some realistic bit here that I could use."

"I have it!" suddenly exclaimed the interne.

"Yes," eagerly came from the writer.

"Here is realism with a vengeance," said the youthful interne. "One of our patients walked in his sleep because he dreamed he had no carfare."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

Quite a Difference.

PAT was sitting in an elevated train with an unlighted pipe in his mouth. As he was not in the smoker, the officious young conductor said in passing: "No smoking in this car!" Pat never noticed him. Soon the conductor came in again. Pat sat immovable as the sphinx, the pipe still in his mouth. "Didn't I say no smoking in this car?"

Still gripping the pipe between his teeth Pat hissed at the youth: "Who's smokin'? Me pipe's in me mouth but I ain't smokin'. Sure me shoes are on me fate but I ain't walkin'."—[Unidentified.]

He Was.

THE minister came to Jethro's house one afternoon to a christening party—he was to christen Jethro's little son, Jeth Jr. "Jethro," said the minister solemnly, taking his host aside before the ceremony, "Jethro, are you prepared for this solemn event?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, doctor," Jethro beamed. "I've got two hams, three gallons of ice cream, pickles, cake—"

"No, no, Jethro," said the minister with a smile. "No, no, my friend, I mean spiritually prepared."

"Well, I guess yes! Two demijohns of whisky and three cases of beer!" Jethro cried in triumph.—[Philadelphia Star.]

Hot Stuff for Supper.

ASOUTH BRAINTREE mother was baking pies while her little daughter Mildred played about the kitchen. At supper one of the pies was brought for dessert. Father got the first bite. Instantly he commenced sneezing, tears rolled down his face and he grasped blindly for a water glass between gasps.

"For heaven's sake (atchoo,) mother, what (atchoo) have you put in (atchoo) that pie (atchoo)?"

But Mildred volunteered:

"It wasn't black enough, papa, and when mamma went into the pantry I put some more pepper in it."

She had emptied the box.—[Brockton Enterprise.]

Greek Meets Greek.

THE two oldest inhabitants were very ignorant, neither of them being able even to tell the time of day. A friend of Uncle Ben's gave him a watch, of which he was very proud. One day, before the crowd at the corner store, old Pete, being slightly jealous of such wealth and wishing to embarrass his rival, said: "Say, Ben, what time have you got?"

The other old fellow drew out his watch and turned its face toward his inquisitor. "There she be!" he exclaimed.

Pete was almost at a loss, but he made a magnificent effort and retorted: "Blame if she ain't!"—[Everybody's Magazine.]

The Rebuke Courteous.

A MAN hurried up to one of the stamp windows in the postoffice.

"I'm sorry to bother you," he explained. "I only want a 2-cent stamp and the smallest I've got is a \$5 bill. Sorry."

The clerk shot a glance of mixed contempt and irritation through the window, slowly detached a stamp, tossed it across the shelf; then with eloquent deliberation

passed out eight pennies, eight nickels, five dimes, three silver dollars, and a single dollar bill.

The purchaser gathered up the coppers, the nickels and the silver. The dollar bill he shoved back.

"Sorry to bother you so much," he said softly, "but may I ask you for another silver dollar?"

"What?"

"May I ask you for another silver dollar?"

"Sure," said the potentate of the stamp window, with a sickly smile. He realized that the worm outside had put one across.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Excitement.

ACITY man who owing to a business deal was obliged to live for some time in a small railroad town frequently felt the need of excitement. Once, when he was really depressed with the monotony of his life, he saw a wildly excited crowd gathered on a vacant lot. Prominent citizens were there hopping up and down, gesticulating and shouting; and he felt that the unexpected had happened and something was doing. He rushed to the lot and gasped out: "What's the matter?"

"Matter!" shouted a rampant citizen. "Matter? Why, we are going to have a swarm of bees."—[The Argonaut.]

Herself Before Her King.

IN THE great war at the beginning of the last century the public was asked to subscribe, not merely for relief funds, but for the actual raising of forces. And by no means everybody subscribed even for that.

Dean Ramsay reckons as the best of his stories of the old woman of Montrose the one concerning the old maid who was canvassed for funds to organize a volunteer corps for the king's service.

"Indeed," she replied, "I'll dae nae sic thing; I ne'er could raise a man for myself, and I'm no gaen to raise men for King George."—[London Chronicle.]

Their Only Chance.

APROPOS of the wonderful bayonet charges of the French, Col. Arthur Riggs of Denver said:

"The bayonet is a French weapon. It was invented in Bayonne, on the southwest coast of France. Hence its name.

"It isn't because the French are poor shots that they resort to the bayonet. No, indeed, they are fine shots." He smiled. "Not like a squad of recruits I once drilled.

"I never saw such wretched shots as those recruits were. My drill sergeant tried them first at 750 yards, then at 500, then at 100 in vain.

"Then the drill sergeant looked at the squad and said:

"Fix bayonets and charge the target! It's your only chance."—[Washington Star.]

An Eye to Business.

AYOUNG suburban doctor whose practice was not very great sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His manservant appeared at the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches again. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful for a moment, then leveled his eyes at the servant.

"No," he said.—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

Not Their Fault.

AT A RECENT social affair the talk turned to sentimentalism, when Congressman Edward Gilmore of Massachusetts was reminded of a story about Uncle Josh.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living-room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"Josh," softly remarked the good woman, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Ye don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corn-cob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"Say, Maria," impressively demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two

Rhode Island Red chickens for what happened twenty-five years ago?"—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Rare.

"I HEARD yesterday of a married man who took his handkerchief and wiped the paint off his wife's cheeks."

"Is she going to get a divorce?"

"No. She actually smiled while he was doing it."

"I didn't think anything like that ever happened."

"It doesn't happen more than once in a thousand years."—[Baltimore Sun.]

Not Very Drunk.

THE present attempt on the part of Russia to stop alcoholism in the army is not the first step of its kind by any means. Czar Alexander made every effort to stop the drinking habits of soldiers and especially of officers.

Whenever a case of inebriety came under his observation the punishment was swift and severe. One evening an officer of the imperial guards had dined neither wisely nor well, and was showing decided symptoms of intoxication. Knowing the fate that would await him if caught, he took a drosky to drive to regimental quarters.

Suddenly, to his undisguised terror, he saw approaching the carriage of the Emperor. Motioning the carriages to stop, the Czar exclaimed angrily:

"Major, what are you doing here?"

"Your Majesty," replied the still quick-witted officer, "I am just taking a drunken officer to the guard-house."

The reply so pleased the Emperor that he pardoned the officer there and then.—[Boston Advertiser.]

Witness Baffles Lawyer.

AYOUNG German was being tried in court, and the questioning by the lawyers on the opposite side began.

"Now, Muller, what do you do?"

"Ven?" asked the German.

"When you work, of course," said the lawyer.

"V, I work—"

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Oh, Lord!" groaned the lawyer, "where do you work at a bench?"

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No, de vactory is made up bricks."

"Now, Muller, listen," said the lawyer, "what do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no! What does the factory make?"

"I dunno; a lot uv money, I tink."

"Now, listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"Oh," said the German, "good goods."

"I know; but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Of what?"

"Of dose goods."

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."

"Ladies' Home Journal."

• • •

Poor Mrs. Smith.

AMINISTER was recounting some of the amusing experiences in marrying people. "There's an old custom," said he, "that the bridegroom shall kiss the bride immediately after the marriage ceremony is over.

"It's a good, practical custom, for it serves more handily than anything else that I know of to dissipate the awkward pause that almost always follows a simple, informal ceremony. For this reason I keep the custom alive."

"One day a man whom I shall call Smith, came to the parsonage to be married. Mr. Smith was a pompous, consequential little man. The prospective Mrs. Smith was a fine, winsome girl.

"After the ceremony Mr. Smith, in spite of his pomposity, did not seem to know just what was the next thing to do, so, as is my practice in such emergencies, I said: 'My

dear sir, it is your privilege to be the bride.'"

"He turned around and said formally, said: 'Mrs. Smith, you have passed before the door of the old maid's sister's old shop in W—."

"Charging the door, he turned around and said: 'Mrs. Smith, you have passed before the door of the old maid's sister's old shop in W—."

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Poultry Culture in the Southwest— A Plan for the Better Poultry.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

NOTE—Short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers relating their experiences with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

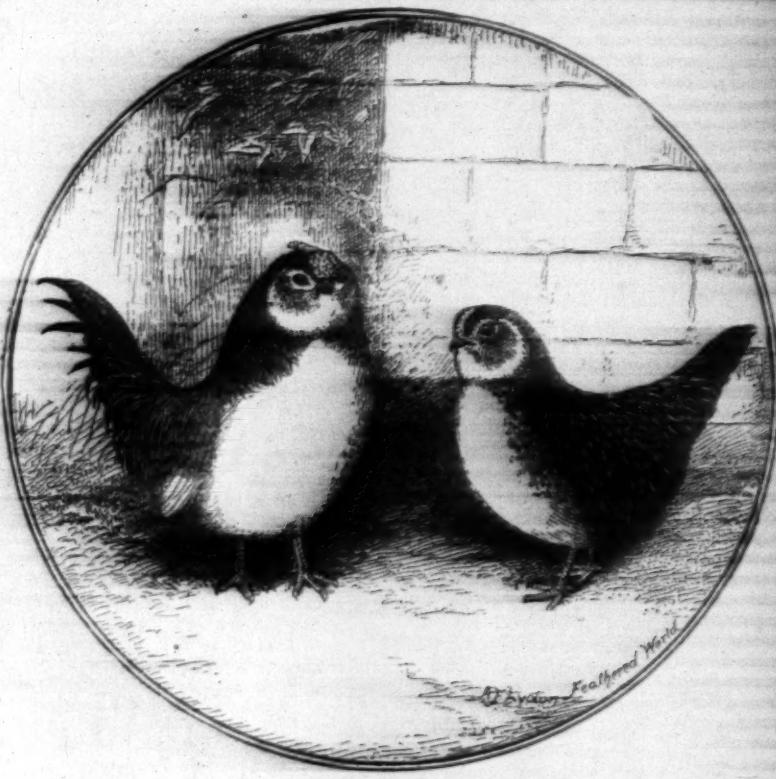
Points of Value to Beginners.

AS ALL experienced poultry breeders know, the essentials to a good egg yield are good stock, comfortable quarters, nourishing food, sanitary conditions, exercise, and, in more rigorous climates than ours, favorable weather. Simple as these all seem, yet in an intelligent application they require some knowledge and experience with our feathered friends. Taking it for granted that hens are of a good laying strain, care and management still have an important bearing on the annual crop of hen fruit. To overfeed is quite as bad as to underfeed; in the former it is apt to cause the hens to put on fat at the expense of egg-production, and in the latter a want of nourishing food when the birds are in full lay is equally negative. It is quite well known among agriculturists that breeding stock must not be allowed to get too fat—for it has been shown that increase of fat leads to the degeneration of the organs of reproduction. In fowl, this condition is due to overfeeding—especially of the fat-forming grain ration. It is this, says Mr. Brochermin, a French authority in L'Acclimation, that tends to reduce the egg yield. In other words, the balance of economy in the fowl's anatomy is disturbed by a ration which is in excess of the amount of energy it is called upon to expend. There is an invasion of the tissues by fat, and the ovarian cluster has a contracted development that negatives full activity. To quote further:

"In the liver the invasion may have proceeded so far that fat forms a constituent part of the active cells, whose functioning is thus forcibly interfered with. The same is true of the heart, which seems to have a special predilection for fat. The blood does not circulate so quickly, and, since the lungs have a sluggishness due to the same cause, there is not enough oxygen taken into the system to insure the combustion of the fat, and this is increasingly deposited in the tissues."

The obvious remedy is to give less fattening foods to hens that are not producing as they should, but here again some judgment must be exercised, as the bird that lays well usually possesses a good appetite which must be appeased. To strike a happy medium—the well-balanced ration—Mr. Brochermin advises a careful selection of rations, with strict limitation of starchy substances, such as maize, rice and barley, while giving abundance of green food, such as cabbage, lettuce, alfalfa, beets, etc. These act as stimulants of the liver, and thus are an excellent preventive of fat formation.

But this is not all. Birds must have plenty of exercise. Where free range is practiced this need not necessarily give overmuch trouble to the caretaker; but where birds are confined it must be provided artificially. This is usually done by feeding the grain foods in a litter of chopped straw, which is easy if a scratching shed is provided; if not, it may be placed in the runs. Some breeders, by keeping the soil in the



QUAINT BELGIAN BANTAMS.

runs in a friable and comminuted condition, will be noticed by the illustration the eggs are contained within short upright tubes or cylinders of paper board, provided with cushioned top and bottom flaps, all mounted in a rectangular frame, which in turn is telescoped into an outer paper box. With the advent of parcel post we have thought it feasible for breeders to ship direct to the consumers; in which case some safe and economic package (one that will stand considerable handling without injury to its contents) will be an essential. We have no means of knowing the cost of this new carton. Possibly some of our readers can enlighten us.

Curious Midgets From Belgium.

Nothing presents a more curious study,

nor excites a wider interest, among advanced breeders and fanciers than the constant cropping up, from one place or another, of new breeds and varieties. Not

only is this true in England and America, where poultry culture has possibly attained its greatest development, but we notice the same conditions in other countries, notably

Belgium, France and Russia. In some respects these breeds are "new" in the sense

that they are but little known to the fancy;

in other respects they are the result of an

ever-increasing knowledge of the principles

of cross-breeding and the fixation of well-

defined characteristics. In a late issue of

the *Feathered World* of London we noticed

the accompanying illustration of a breed of

quaint and curious Belgian bantams known

as "Barbus d'Anvers." But slight reference

to the breed is to be found in the standard

books treating on poultry culture in this

country, though *The Poultry Book* says

that they are similar to the Scotch Grays,

but somewhat smaller. The color is either

black or cuckoo, and in size much like the

ordinary bantam. Cocks have double

combs, red but sometimes dark; wattles

small and regular; earlobe red; well-developed beard; tail rather large, fine and black,

sometimes with slight tip to sickle feathers; shanks pinkish or light gray; four toes.

The hens of this variety much approach in

color the Dark Dorking, excepting that the

breasts are salmon-pink.

A New Egg Carrier.

There has recently been patented a new egg carrier adopted especially to the transportation of hen fruit by parcel post. As

Devonshire's Earth Salts

Only Stock and Poultry Mineral Food endorsed by eminent Agricultural Chemists as indispensable for Stock and Poultry kept in confinement. Sold by Devonshire's Stock and Poultry Salts Co., 341 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, and all dealers. Sold in pkts. 80c and \$1. Ask for free poultry book. Special quotations for large quantities.

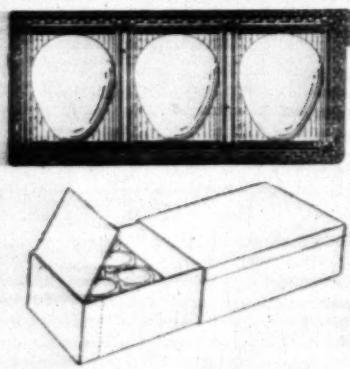
TRUE SILVER
CAMPINES

The Poultry of the Distant Past, the Fowl of the Future, long established in Belgium, England and Canada, but comparatively rare in the United States. Selected and mated. Breeding birds for sale in the early Fall.

Also Crystal White Orpingtons, selected Barred Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish (Rowan's sweeping prize winners,) Black Minorcas (ribbon getters,) "red" R. I. Reds, and the always on-deck Single comb White Leghorns.

Fowls and eggs in season.

FOOTHILL FEATHER FARM, No. 7069 W. Franklin Ave., Hollywood District. 30 minutes from the city, 15 minutes from Van Nuys, 45 minutes from the San Fernando Valley generally, via Cahuenga Pass. Phone Home 57278.



PARCEL-POST EGG CARRIER.

AWARDED JUDGMENT. For injuries he received at Third and Spring streets November 2, 1912, when, as he alleged, he was thrown by the sudden start of the car. Henry C. Campine was given judgment by Judge Daniel yesterday for \$16.50. He sued for \$2215.50.

He, and the husband of one of Dr. Huling's patients.

Mrs. Hixon, it appears, went to Dr. Huling suffering with a severe toothache and asked him to give her treatment. It is asserted Huling pulled the wrong tooth. When Mrs. Hixon upbraided him for this, it is said, Dr.

he, during last summer, was continually in session over Friday. It will be the first appearance of the new Chief Justice, Matt L. Sullivan, recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and the entire court will sit on habeas

certiorari, this to be given at the

drinking vessels. This is a

country by law. Rules and regulations

fruit and vegetables sold in

in all the States of the Union.

Poultry and Egg Farmers

universally recognized as

breeders of the larger types of

poultry buyers will notice

as to proper grading and

their product under this

standard will enable one

to make an improvement in the

short time. This will be

done during the summer

and thus increase

the quality so as to insure

the command higher

prices. breeding specimens and eggs.

Mrs. F. H. P. Barron, of the

Times Illustrated World, has

her hens do not lay

that they are not of a

good quality. All of which

is perfectly feasible with

the minimum of expense, all it required

is extra care on the

part of the breeder.

San Fernando reports

of a new

Plain Truths and Simple.

voyages are free from them, and those who spend the summers in the sun or seashore are relatively so. But surfaces of the nose, throat and sensitive to the dust particles when they again come in contact with the skin. Hence the familiar "asthma" or bronchial troubles of sailors or those returning from summer cruises.

Dizziness in Old Age.

Dizziness occurring in elderly people is generally ascribed to arteriosclerosis, a condition popularly known as "the arteries," in which there is an increase in blood pressure. This is not the cause in old-age-dizziness, however. In cases where the dizziness upon rising from a chair or bed, it may be the effect of a high blood-pressure. This may be due to insufficient exercise, and digestive disturbances, to defective teeth. An anemic condition is indicated by paleness of the skin, particularly of the lower eyelids, when seen by inverting them.

High blood-pressure is a marked condition, and cannot be controlled except by special methods of diet.

Modern Bullet Wounds.

It has been supposed that the small-caliber, steel-jacketed, rifle bullet only produced wounds of clean-cut punctures. And such was the case at short range. But the war has developed the fact that a thousand yards in a straight, orderly manner, these bullets sometimes penetrate the body for ten minutes, end over end.

When a soldier gets in the pocket of a bullet, he may be torn, and his bones shattered in a frightful manner, due to the velocity of the bullet.

Even in the present war there is a difference in the kinds of rifle bullets produced. The French, Russians and Austrians have stopped using sharp-pointed, or relatively sharp-pointed, bullets, which does not range. The Servian bullets are more destructive.

An example of the range of these two types of bullet is the following description of an engagement between a Servian and a Turk in the late Balkan war, in which the Turk used the more destructive.

"A Turk and a Servian were in the same hole of the earth, and were advancing on each other. The Turk, a blunt-nosed, Servian bullet caused a hole of bone in the case of the Turk, and was destroyed, while the Servian bullet, which does not range, with simple fracture, a clean hole in the radius without splintering."

Prevention of Epidemic.

It has been observed that epidemics appear, rage, expand and die out. Leprosy, for example, is so common in Europe during the present century that "leper houses" were built in almost every town. Yet leprosy had practically disappeared from Europe by the end of the century. The history of leprosy shows the same tendency to decline.

Our ancestors ascribed the plagues to the "boss," and in response to the "boss" we came somewhat nearer the truth. We know that epidemics are caused by germs which cause them and that the "boss" growth in the human body. The "boss" soil is favorable to growth, and it was not until the "boss" was destroyed that it disappeared.

He excused himself, and kissing her, walked briskly from the room. She heard the front door click. Then she glanced hurriedly at the figures on the check. Her face became pale, her lips trembled and the great tears rolled down her cheeks and

For a Rainy Day.
THE LITTLE WIFE SHOWS KEEN BUSINESS SENSE.

By Elwood L. Murray.

When dinner was over and they repaired to the library, she pulled a chair up close to his, snuggled her little hand in his broad palm, and proceeded to wheedle him into confiding to her what was burdening his mind.

The infinitesimal square of black court-plaster on the snow of her child-like chin seemed to exclaim: "All is vanity, all is vanity!" as if it hoped to shock the conservative colors in the man's carefully tied cravat. The man sat staring as if fascinated by the ridiculously tiny black speck.

"Won't you please tell me?" she asked.

"My dear, there is no use in your bothering your head over this matter. It is a business problem which you would not understand."

"Won't you please tell me?" she repeated.

He frowned and spoke hurriedly.

"Well, in order to protect an investment of several thousand dollars, I must raise a thousand dollars before noon tomorrow, and I'm a little worried over it, for I do not know just where or how I am to get this amount on such short notice."

"Is that all?" she asked.

"All!" he exclaimed, decidedly nettled by her tone. "No, it may mean business ruin if I don't get that thousand."

She smiled sweetly, and her large blue eyes were filled with eagerness.

"Why, dearie, I'll let you have it."

"You?" he gasped. "Where will you get a thousand dollars?"

"It's all my very own, and I'll just write a check for you. You see, during the last two years I've learned to economize. It was very deceitful of me not to tell you that I could run the house on half of the household allowance, but it was such a jolly game—laying up a little for a rainy day. Now the rainy day has come!"

"So you have been banking half of the household allowance during the last two years?" He seemed quite dazed by her confession.

"Yes. It started the third month after we were married. You introduced me to Mrs. Wallace and she was so lovely and motherly to me, a stranger in a strange land, that we became good friends almost at once. Oh, what a foolish little thing I was! How I cried the first month because I could not make the allowance even up with the horrid old bills, and while my nose was red and my hair all tousled, Mrs. Wallace called. She took my hand just as I am holding yours, and I told her how very extravagant I had been. 'How do you market, you poor little thing,' she asked. 'Over the phone? Ah, I thought so. Now, in the morning I am going to the market in my electric, and I'll just pick you up and show you how to shop. Two persons should live comfortable on half your allowance. And it will really be quite a help to me, too, for by buying large quantities we can get things ever so much cheaper.'

She paused for breath and a glance at his face—his somewhat cold and impassive face.

"You could never imagine what fun we've had marketing, and how interesting house-keeping is, and in how many ways one can save money. And, dear, it gives one such a substantial feeling to have a bank account for a rainy day. When Mrs. (Newly-wed) Wright, three doors down, couldn't make her expenses live with her allowance and was afraid to tell her hubby, I wrote her a little check to help out and gave her a lesson in shopping. In two months' time she paid my money back and was as happy as a spring lark. I know you will think all of this very foolish. I wonder if you can ever forgive me for deceiving you?"

"I am sure your reserve fund will prove very useful tomorrow. I may be as happy as Mrs. Wright." There was the hint of a smile in his eyes.

He had been very quiet and preoccupied for several days. It was at the breakfast table that he handed her the monthly household allowance check.

"You will notice a little change in this month's check. The way business is running, I thought it right to make the change—besides, you have proved yourself such an excellent economist."

He excused himself, and kissing her, walked briskly from the room. She heard the front door click. Then she glanced hurriedly at the figures on the check. Her face became pale, her lips trembled and the great tears rolled down her cheeks and

dropped into the dainty lace of her morning gown.

She thought of the chilly nights when she had crept through the house to make sure the maid had turned off the lights. She thought of the little schemes she had schemed to make the most of what she had to do with. How she had labored to lay by the rainy-day account—and now the rainy day was passed. He had taken her savings as if they were his due. He had cut down the household allowance to a miserly sum, and he would always remember her deception and despise her for it. Without imagination, without sensitive heart and soul he was a business machine, she told herself. A machine with which she must live on and on.

The door opened suddenly; she raised her head.

"Deucedly careless of me to make that mistake. I gave you the wrong—Why, little girl, what's the matter?" He gathered her into his arms, but not before she had glanced at the check beside her plate. It read, "Pay to E. J. Smitherton."

"What a heartless, ungrateful wretch you must have thought me," he guessed. "Come, let's dry the tears. This is not a rainy day, but for fear one may come along, I've deposited a tidy sum in your bank, and here's a new checkbook. Now let's trade checks, the figures on this one are altogether too large for old Smitherton."

Nuts and Fruits.

DIETARIES OF TWO WHO SUBSIST ON THEM.

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

I am often asked as to the right quantity and proportions of nuts and fruits for a daily dietary exclusive of all other foods. I cannot speak from personal experience, but give herewith the bills of fare as followed by two persons who subsist wholly on this diet. The menus, it will be observed, differ substantially and substantially differ. The quantity given is for one meal, the same for dinner as for breakfast—omitting luncheon:

1. Double handful of shelled nuts, fifteen dates, one apple, one orange; two or three apples before retiring. Vary the fruits and nuts according to season.

2. Three ounces of shelled nuts, six to twelve dates, four figs, two bananas, one or two apples or oranges, one or two glasses of milk. Fruits in season.

The latter, by the use of milk, cannot be said to be strictly either fruitarian or nutarian; the former depends solely upon the juices of the fruits for the necessary liquids. There is no distillation equal to that of the sun-kissed fruits.

While the foregoing dietary has in each case been tried and found satisfactory and efficient, I question the wisdom of it for a steady diet. The argument of those who insist that man should live on fruits and nuts alone, without their necessary complement of grains and vegetables, has no physiological basis.

Not long ago, at a noted vegetarian sanatorium, the stomach of a prominent advocate of the fruit and nut doctrine was examined. It was found to be greatly dilated and almost inert.

The exclusive use of fruits and nuts as a diet give no work to many of the organs supplied for the disposal of the food. If the advocates of this doctrine could convert the world to their theories, it is easy to see how the stomach would soon become an inert sac for the deposit of fruit juices.

It is, however, a clean and nutritious diet and wholly uric-acid free. It must be admitted that nuts are the most nourishing of all foods. A pound of nuts contains more nutrient material than a pound of any other known food substance; therefore, should be eaten with less concentrated foods.

Too much cannot be said in favor of fresh fruits. The salts, in which the fruits are so rich, aid greatly in building up bone, blood cell and muscle. The starch of fresh fruits, through the action of the sun, is made ready for immediate assimilation, while the juices of the fruits have undergone the most thorough and the most natural process of distillation.

The fruit and nut diet can be highly recommended as a change, temporarily, for one who habitually indulges in the heavier and richer foods.

Hand Tremors—"Writers' Cramp."

Trembling of the hands is not only unpleasant, but unprofitable, for one who is dependent on the steadiness of his hand to

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earn his daily bread. A case of this kind was brought to my notice but a few days ago. There are two things to consider in order to secure freedom from this affliction: the one is physical; the other is mental. The latter result is the result of the former; the dwelling, mentally, on the condition that exists physically.

Hand trembling, an affliction akin to "writers' cramp," is apt to result from the long-continued exercise or use of certain muscles and the neglect of others. The worst feature of this trouble is its trick of coming on mal a propos; i.e., at the very time when steadiness of hand would be most desirable. The twitch of a map finisher's muscles may throw a national frontier a hundred miles out of treat, lines; or type words may by a single twitch of the muscles, get "glued together" like the nouns of the Volapuk craze.

Of physical remedies, hot baths afford only temporary relief, and drugs might as well be prescribed to a stammerer, but there is one never-failing, mechanical or physical specific; viz., the grapple-swing cure.

Procure a couple of iron rings about five inches in diameter, and fasten each on the end of a rope (as in the gymnasium,) high enough to keep the feet off the ground when dangling by one hand. At first you may be able to do this only a few seconds, but practice will raise the score to a minute or more. By that time the tremors will have vanished for the next half-year or year or more.

If you have access to the limb of a tree, strong enough to bear your weight and high enough from the ground to clear the feet, you may dispense with the expense of the rings. Take a firm hold with both hands until you get the right grip with the right hand, then swing loose the left.

Having taken this special exercise for a specific purpose, see that your mental attitude is one of expectancy—expecting that which you desire—not the recurrence of the difficulty. That which you expect—not merely hope for—that you will get, be it good or bad.

You may ask: "Why, then, would not the psychic be enough of itself?" It would if you knew the law well enough to apply it in faith, believing. I always believe in using physical means (drugless) conjointly with the psychic. The co-operation of the two will bring results quicker and make them more lasting; besides, the majority of persons are so constituted that they must have something tangible in order to bolster up their faith. A physician's advice would oftentimes suffice, but he, knowing the frailties of human nature, gives you a powder or pill or bottle or prescription and you go away already feeling better because you have something you can taste, touch, smell, see, and possibly loud enough for you to hear.

Had a Wise Father.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger:] There is an ancient gibe to the effect that it is the fool of the family who goes into the church. A pompous nonentity once had the hardihood to observe to Sydney Smith: "If I had a son who was a fool I would make a clergyman of him." "Your father was evidently not of that opinion," replied the canon of St. Paul's.

HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, through dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook now edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

When Doctors and Medicines Fail to cure you of Bright's Disease, diabetes, rheumatism, catarrh, eczema, blood poison, and any kidney, stomach, skin or blood disease—LET NATURE TRY. Ask us to tell you of Nature's Most Wonderful Remedy. A postal will do.

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Products of the Poets and Humorists.

Letters came at greater intervals, and now—
was nothing further to say.
had been said. He would wait
fresh came up. The news
this meant that the young
they had been chasing the news
It was impossible to hope
lives with blackness. Now
worth while.

And yet they would not come.
Something might turn up, they
waited.

One day a telegram came, they were at breakfast, eating a wakeful night. Henry had received it. He brought envelop and it fell from his hand to the table. They both dared to open it and receive the news.

Finally the wife picked it up, nervous jerk, and tore it open at the table for support.

The man waited dumbly, from hearing it put into words they cried out. "You fool!"

The wife rose, and holding to steady her faltering steps, she burst into hysterics. "Oh, my dear, my dear!" they've struck gold!"

Many Strikers in Russia

[Indianapolis News:] It is reported that during the present strike in Russia, there were strikes with the morning news. The men who are employed are not under the factory act.

SOFT AND EASY

FOR TENDER FEET

AGENTS

Grover's Martha

ington, Julia M

Johnnie, pay you

the right or smell o' the

old story

Johnnie, pay you

the Golden.

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Saturday, October 17, 1914.]

Los Ba

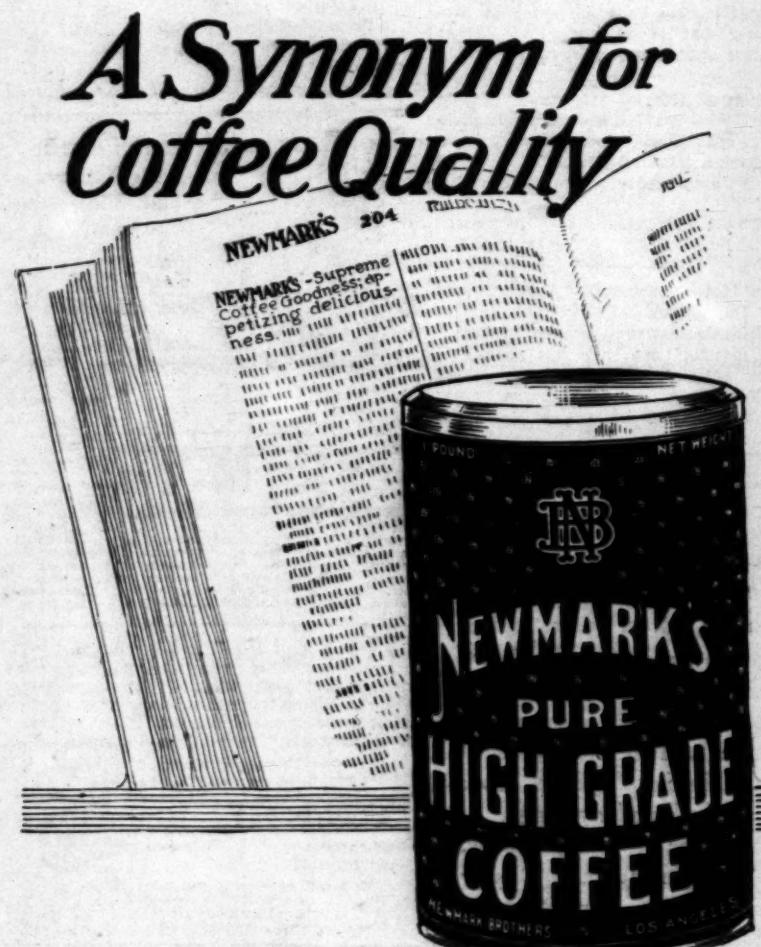
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUR BOY OR YOUR GIRL

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The educational standard maintained by the schools of California—boys' military or denominational schools, girls' schools and business colleges, has attracted the attention of teachers throughout the world. Several educators from the European continent have been quietly investigating the courses of study, methods and practices of the leading educational institutions in the State and have expressed surprise at the high degree of efficiency of the instructors and the advanced training of the students in every branch of learning. In California, the methods of the old masters and the sharp, advanced ideas of the new have been combined to thoroughly prepare and perfect the student in his life's work; so, it is preferable in every way to keep the young folks near home.

Information regarding California's private schools for boys and girls will be sent free on application. State the kind of school and locality you prefer. Address:

THE TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU THE TIMES - - - LOS ANGELES



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"Standard" "Idalia" Lavatory

JAMES W. HELLIN
719 SOUTH SPRING STREET

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AWARDED JUDGMENT. For injuries he received at Third and Spring streets November 2, 1913, when, as he alleged, he was thrown by the sudden start of the car, Henry C. Campbell was given judgment by Judge McDaniel yesterday for \$816.50. He sued

for six months to six months in the County Jail yesterday by Judge Wellborn, in the United States District Court.

A score of the friends of the family from Whittier, headed by Rev. W. G. Marsh, pastor of the Congregational

tinute in session over Friday. It will be the first appearance of the new Chief Justice, Matt L. Sullivan, recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and the entire court will sit on banc un-

der the new chief justice.

Under the new chief justice, the court will be in session on Friday.

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